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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19, 1870. NO. 135.

The Daily Commercial.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Charles D. "Se De Kay" Kirk, a well known editor, fell dead in the street in Louisville, Thursday night, from hemorrhage of the lungs. He was thirty-seven years of age.

The cold weather, it is feared, has destroyed the fruit crop about Memphis, the thermometer yesterday morning standing at twenty-six.

Two of the suits for one hundred dollars each, brought by S. A. McGregor, a Paterson expressman, against the Erie Railway Company for alleged over charges in transporting freight between that city and New York, have been concluded by a verdict for the plaintiff. Summons have been issued in thirteen more suits to be tried on the 24th inst. The defendants will enter appeal.

An important examination is now pending before United States Commissioner Betts in the case of Lewis F. Wetmore, United States Gauger of Wilkes's Bond, who is charged with having been bribed several times by Gordon, Fellows, McMillan & Co., wholesale liquor dealers, of New York. It is alleged that Wetmore was in the habit of making fraudulent returns, representing the number of gallons to be much less than it really was, for which service, as alleged, he was paid large sums of money. Two employees testify to the delivery of money packages sent by the above firm to Wetmore.

Of the two hundred warrants which were recently issued by the United States Commissioner in New York against lawyers, liquor dealers and real estate agents, seventy-three were not served on account of the parties not being found by the Deputy Marshals; twenty-five were discontinued when shown to have been issued without cause, and the rest settled with the Revenue Collectors.

The New York *Methodist* thinks the report of the majority of the Book Committee cannot be implicitly believed. The public, it thinks, will accept the judgment of the minority. The majority of the committee has from an early period been affected by a strong bias. The Church is injured by this evident reluctance to admit plain facts.

In the cadetship investigation, now going on at Washington, R. Lyle White, editor of the Meadville (Pa.) *Republican*. Major Bloss, editor of the Titusville (Pa.) *Herald*, and Major Derrickson testified that S. Newton Pettis, a member of the Forty-first from the present thirteenth District of Pennsylvania, sold his cadetship at West Point to one Bishop, of Titusville, Pa. Bloss testified that he made the arrangement between the parties, and the money ($800) passed through his hands. Derrickson also testified that he handled the money.

Adam Bairele, a well known brewer of Chicago, whose negotiations for insurance a week since has been chronicled, returned to that city on Thursday night. He says he went to Cairo on business. He invited his creditors to meet him yesterday, but no steps have yet been taken toward a settlement.

John Krinler, a young man living in Millbrook, Peoria county, Illinois, blew out his brains a few days ago. Cause, love.

John and Catharine Donlon, tried for the murder of Wm. Gates, in Monroe Falls, New York, have been found guilty of murder in the second degree.

A most malignant form of typhoid fever has broken out in Mahoning county, Pennsylvania. It is professionally called *cerebro spinal meningitis*. Five persons died within three days. Death ensues from twelve to seventy hours from the time of attack. The best medical aid from Erie city has been called to add the local practice to the cases pending.

Three of the men wounded by the explosion in St. Louis on Thursday, Jno. Grimes, Jno. Baker and August Ohr, will doubtless die, their wounds being very severe. Fragments of the shell and other injuries. Patrick McDonald, who has a wife living in Chicago, was badly burned and bruised, but will recover. The other wounded are not seriously injured. The coroner's jury has not returned a verdict yet.

Alex. O. J. Dennit, living five miles from East St. Louis, accidently shot by his son a few days ago, died on Thursday. The son is pondering on insanity since the casualty.

The American Colonization Society's ship Golconda arrived at Baltimore yesterday, discharged her emigrant passengers at Monrovia, all well.

Deputy Marshall Beal, of Iowa, arrived at Hartford, Connecticut, yesterday, having in charge O. B. Hathaway, the defaulting Postoffice clerk who absconded a weeks since.

Otis Johnson, of Lynn, Massachusetts, a leading horticulturist, died on Thursday, aged sixty-nine.

Two masked men robbed the jewelry store of J. H. Hollister & Co., in Rockford, Illinois, on Thursday night of five thousand dollars worth of watches and jewelry.

At Mobile, yesterday, Judge Elliott committed Mayor Price to jail, for refusing to give up the office books and papers of the Mayoralty to Mayor Harrington, and refused to grant any appeal, as security was offered to any amount. On being presented with a bill of exceptions, Judge Elliott put them in his pocket and took the train for Montgomery.

A rain storm prevailed on the Hudson yesterday, and last night, on both sides at Oswasta detained the four o'clock train from New York two hours and a half. South of Breakneck Tunnel, both tracks on Hudson river road are covered four inches deep with ice, and near the tunnel an extra freight train is off the track.

THE WEST.

Lecture by Rev. Dr. Hatfield, of Chicago, on Woman's Suffrage—The Joint Winnipeg Convention—Correspondence Between Chicago Board of Trade and Warehousemen.

CHICAGO, Feburry 18.—Rev. Dr. Hatfield, pastor of St. Paul's M. E. Church, delivered a lecture last night on the pernicious effects of the agitation of woman's suffrage. The speaker held that this agitation was based on the false assumption that nearly every speaker in favor of woman's franchise held that that sex was sorely oppressed. Nothing could be further from the truth. The tendency of civilization was to relieve woman from any unnatural burden. He was willing to assert that as many men suffered from the effects of woman's tongue as women suffered from drunken husbands, the greatest evil to which they were submitted. The entire cause was kept up by false representations and gross exaggerations. Thus they claimed that the present sphere of woman's activity and usefulness was confined to two or three callings, while a score of occupations had developed the fact that woman could and were employed in seventy-four industrial pursuits. The obstacles in the way of women earning an honest livelihood were more imaginary than real. There were probably as many young men out of employment and eager for work in Chicago as women. When he met a woman in the cars or elsewhere, with hair cut short and parted in tomboy fashion, several suspicions with regard to her arose in his mind. Was she from a hospital, from a penitentiary, an insane asylum, or was she too lazy to take care of that which the apostle of old declared to be the chief crown and glory of woman. The speaker dealt severely with free love advocates, &c. He admitted that there were men and women, and women who advocated woman suffrage, but they had no conception towards what they were tending. They imagined they could jump half way down a precipice and then stop. He insisted that women do not stand in need of the relief for redress of any grievances, real or imaginary. Abandoned ones of Wells street would take advantage of woman's suffrage. Respectable women in your midst, as a rule, did not want any more rights and free loin than they now possessed. He closed by prophesying injury to the republic in the event of the success of woman's suffrage.

The following are the brief the main points of the bill of rights drafted by the special committee and presented on January 28th by the John Wilkes proxy convention of French and English delegates, to be presented to the commissioners from the Canadian government as a basis of settlement: That the Territory be governed by a legislature, to be in conjunction with a governor and executive council; that a two-thirds vote override the governor's veto; universal suffrage; direct taxation except by local legislation; a homestead law; a railroad to Fort Williams, Lake Superior, in five years; the public buildings to be paid for by the Dominion government; that this convention discuss the bill for several days, and had not reached a conclusion at last advices.

The *Tribune* this morning will publish the correspondence between the Commissioners of the Chicago Board of Trade and Chicago Warehousemen in relation to registering grain receipts issued from warehouses. The Warehousemen decline to enter into any arrangements to do so, except on conditions that are regarded as entirely inadmissable by the Board of Trade.

SALT LAKE, February 18.—Last night some soldiers from Camp Douglass in this city beat an Indian. A boy near by went for the police, who went after the soldiers without taking arms. The soldiers turned and fired on the police without effect. The police, in turn, returned for weapons and captured them, not, however, until a number of shots were fired. A ball passed through one policeman's throat.

CINCINNATI.

Destruction of a Rolling Mill by Fire—Loss, $76,000; Insurance, $55,000—The Visit of the Kentucky Legislature—Railroad Accident.

CINCINNATI, February 18.—The rolling mill of Swift's iron and steel works in Newport, Ky., was destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss $70,000; insured for $55,000. The Franklin of this city has $5,000; the Commercial, Lafayette, Crescent, Miami Valley, Ohio Valley, American, Farmers, Magnolia, Tobacco and Citizens, each have from $2,500 to $5,000, and the Security and Market of New York each $2,500. Companies in Cleveland have $2,500; Buffalo companies $2,500. The foundry and blast furnace were saved. The works will be immediately rebuilt, and in operation within three months.

Great preparations are making for the visit of the Kentucky Legislature to-morrow, who will be brought here from Louisville in a fine steamer United States, chartered for the purpose. Receptions here at one o'clock P. M. They will be driven to the suburbs during the afternoon, and parade and banquets at night.

The down ward bound extra freight train on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad ran into the rear of another freight at Glendale, this afternoon. The locomotive of the former exploded, scattering the fragments in all directions. Ten cars were more or less injured. The engineer never saw the other and, with the fireman, jumped from the train. Nobody hurt.

Editors Commercial.

After six years trial of the Keeler scales, at our boiler works, we freely say that we neither know nor want better scales. James Thorn & Co. †

To Strengthen the Stomach,

And give it tone, use C. F. Gaiton's Dyspepsia Remedy. †Tfs*

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Documents on Cuban Question.

President Grant's Views and that of the Foreign Committees of Congress on Cuba—Another Dealer in Cadetships Exposed—The Proposed World's Fair—Mississippi Bill in the President's Hands—Another Forger Case—Discussion of Appropriation Bill, &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 18, 1870.

Cuban Affairs.

The State Department will next week send to Congress a large batch of documents bearing on Cuban affairs, including what is technically called the Sickles correspondence with the Spanish authorities. Persons who know what is in these papers say they will throw a great deal of light on our diplomacy since President Grant came into power, and fully justifies the administration in the course it has pursued concerning Cuba. They will also show that Spain understands and admits that she cannot much longer sustain her ancient colonial policy, and that the present leaders do not think it will be wise for her to attempt doing so. They concede that Cuba will be an independent State at a date not very remote, and assert that the home government would ere this have given the Cubans an advance toward that end but for the fact that they persisted in maintaining a hostile attitude. The stories so industriously circulated within a few days that the President has changed front on the Cuban question, and that one of the Foreign Committees of Congress is about to declare for belligerent rights, are about on a par with other sensationalisms. The President, in a talk to-day, declared that he had not, or done, nor said, nor contemplated anything to justify or authorize the report that he intended interfering in Cuban affairs. He said his personal sympathies were still, as they had been from the beginning, with the patriot masses, but that existing treaties must be observed, and he was decidedly of the opinion that no good would result from a recognition of belligerency. In the Senate Foreign Committee, Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, has made against any serious disposition to push things for the Cubans, and it is by no means certain that he would vote for belligerent rights. The House Committee is hearer recognition than the Senate on the other side, but is not likely to do more than report for strict neutrality between the Cubans and Spaniards.

The Sickles Investigation.

Some more direct testimony was given before the Military Committee to-day regarding the cadetships. One witness testified to having paid $500 to Hon. Wm. Mungen, member of Louisiana in the last Congress, fifteen hundred dollars for a cadetship appointment at Annapolis. The same witness testified that he had applied to Senator Sprague, the convention delegate in the present House, with a proposition to purchase his cadetship, but that Sypher had referred him to his brother in Philadelphia, saying any arrangement he made would be satisfactory. When the brother arrived in Washington he wanted twenty-five hundred dollars for the place, and witness would not agree to give over two thousand, so the bargain fell through.

A Damper on the World's Fair Project.

The general belief is that the facts presented by Senator Morrill to-day on the bill for providing for a national exposition in this city has effectually killed the measure. He gave the financial experience of the various expositions in England and on the Continent, and showed that even in the most populous cities, surrounded by a thickly settled country, only one fair of the kind had paid expenses. Many members are also convinced that if the bill were passed Government aid could be asked next year, on the plea that the country was committed to the fair, and that it would be disgraceful to let the thing fall through.

The Mississippi Bill.

The Mississippi bill went to the President to-day for his signature. Some of the citizens of that State will ask him to withhold it for several days. It is stated that under their constitution certain of the leading men are ineligible to office unless their political disabilities are removed before the bill becomes a law, and an effort is to be made to get the necessary legislation early next week. When that is done these persons want the bill restoring the State signed. The credentials of the Senator elect are ready for presentation, and four or five of five of the members of the lower House are in town.

The Brother Yerger Case.

Another case involving issues of law, and in fact like those in the Yerger case, is coming before the Supreme Court. George R. Kennedy, a citizen of Texas, was arrested and tried by a military commission for murder, and is now held in military custody. The United States Judge in Texas refused his application for a writ of *habeas corpus*, and Mr. Groesbeck, of Cincinnati, to-day made application to Chief Justice Chase and his associates for such a writ, and the argument is to be heard next week, Friday.

The Appropriation Bill.

The House filled another day with needless talk on the Appropriation bill. The annual debate on the subject of female clerks was rather more dirty and indecent than usual, the day being very stormy, and the small attendance in the galleries not serving to restrain the sensibilities of the ladies. There was severe criticism by some members on the supervising architect, but the majority of the House sustained his appropriations.

The Cherokee Indian Lands.

James F. Joy and Rev. J. B. Grinnell appeared before the House Indian Committee to-day to resist the bill opening the Cherokee neutral lands to settlement. Mr. Joy made a strong argument for maintaining the validity of the sale to him. Mr. Grinnell has been very busy upon the floor of the House for several days.

WASHINGTON, February 18, 1870.

DETAINED.

The Monarch is detained fifty miles below Annapolis, by fog.

COST OF DEFENDING COTTON SUITS.

Secretary Boutwell has informed the Senate that of $100,000 appropriated for defending what are known as the cotton suits against the United States, $91,000 have been expended.

WHAT ALASKA HAS COST.

Secretary Boutwell has informed the House that the disbursements for Alaska thus far amount to $596,759, and receipts for customs and postoffices $21,850.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate: David Eckstein, of Ohio, Consul at Victoria, Vancouver's Island; Hiram Gladicke, of Connecticut, Secretary of Wyoming Territory. To be postmaster at Chas. G. Thomas, San Jose, California; William W. Sellers, Pekin, Illinois.

DESTRUCTION OF MUTILATED BANK NOTES.

One hundred fifteen packages mutilated National Bank notes were burned to-day by direction of the Comptroller of the Currency.

GENERAL CANBY.

There is no official authority for the statement that General Canby's headquarters will be transferred from Richmond to Washington.

THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Wm. Strong, of Pennsylvania, as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

INTERNAL TAXATION.

Secretary Boutwell this morning, in conversation with leading members of the Ways and Means Committee, stated emphatically that he was opposed at present to the reduction of thirty million dollars internal taxation. He thought reduction of that amount ought to be made after the Government had funded $500,000,000 or $600,000,000 of the indebtedness. He was exceedingly anxious that the funding bill reported by Senator Sherman should be passed as speedily as possible, and there was abundance of money in Europe waiting investment, and that the bill would have passed at an early day he had no doubt. $500,000,000 or $600,000,000 could be funded within the present year, and then, if unemployed labor still existed, that $30,000,000 internal taxation would be advisable.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The Secretary of the Navy was in conference with the House Appropriation Committee concerning the appropriations asked for by his department.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT SERIOUSLY ILL.

Admiral Farragut is quite ill, and fears are entertained for his recovery. His friends think it be a return of his old complaint.

THE NAVAL DEFICIENCY.

The conference committee on the disagreeing votes of the two houses on the naval deficiency appropriation bill, have not yet come to an agreement. They will probably compromise on $2,500,000.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED AND REJECTED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: Marion Chance, of Ohio, Consul at Nassau; Jas. Grey Foster, of Mississippi, Consul at Singapore; John W. Torggear, Judge of the District Court of the Eastern District of Michigan; Wm. Bross Lloyd, Collector of Internal Revenue, Wyoming; William B. Cooper, of Louisiana, Pension Agent, New Orleans; John F. Delaplace, of New York, secretary of Legation at Vienna; Joseph H. Blackburn, Marshal of Middle District, Tennessee. Collector of Customs—John Young, Sandusky, Ohio. Postmasters—Jas. Forrest, Huntsville, Indiana; Bruce Johnson, Shelby, Indiana; Jas. M. Comly, Columbus, Ohio. The following nominations were rejected: Wm. D. Farrand, California, Consul at Callao; Robert L. Brown, Collector of Internal Revenue of Twenty-third District of Pennsylvania.

It is Scarcely Necessary

To inform the public that the most harmless and nutricious drink in the world is made at the Oregon Brewery, on Stevenson street. Every barrel of cream ale, which is P. D. Gay's brand, is guaranteed, and all in this part of the country are well assured that this ale is the best made in the world. Orders promptly attended to, if sent by mail or left in person.

Grocers and Dealers Can Make Money

And furnish their customers with pure and uncolored teas, by getting T. C. Jenkins & Bro.'s teas, in packages. Retail price in plain figures on every package. Every family will buy these teas. †

CONGRESS.

Progress of Appropriation Bill

Petitions for the Recognition of Cuban Independence—Bill to Contract for Transportation of Mails Between this and Foreign Countries—Discussion of the Bill Creating the Office of Solicitor for State Department, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 18, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. SUMNER read a telegram from the Governor of Nebraska, announcing the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment with but five dissenting votes.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a petition from many thousand citizens of Connecticut and Maryland for the recognition of Cuban independence. Referred to Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. HOWARD, from the Committee on Pacific Railroad, reported, with amendment, the joint resolution authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to issue bonds for the construction of its road, and to secure the same by mortgage; and also to construct its main road to the western terminus via the valley of the Alabama river.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to make the importation of immigrants under labor contracts unlawful.

Mr. LOWELL introduced a bill granting lands to aid construction of Dakota and Northwestern Railroad.

Mr. CONKLING introduced a bill directing the Postmaster-General to contract with the North American Steam Navigation Company, of New York, for the transportation of mails between New York and Antwerp or Bremen, touching at Plymouth, for a period of fifteen years, the steamers to be exempt from State and Federal taxation, and to receive from and inland postages on mails carried by them. Referred to Committee on Postoffices.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the funding bill was taken up and by a vote of 32 to 11 made the special order for Wednesday next, Monday being assigned for the consideration of business from the committee on Commerce.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER the bill creating the office of Solicitor for the State Department and for other purposes, was taken up.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the question suggested by the bill was whether we were to have in each department of the government a law department, and consequently a variety of decisions upon questions affecting the public, such officers should be subject to one head. In other words, this office should be an accumulation in the Attorney General's office of the business belonging to it.

Mr. SUMNER said the immediate wants of the State Department required the assistance of a solicitor. The appointment of a Diplomatic Force bill he so amended as to provide for an examiner of claims in lieu of a solicitor, and passed.

Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting lands in aid in the construction of a railroad from the western terminus of the Texas Pacific to Colorado territory. Also, a bill authorizing the location of agricultural scrip by actual settlers.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, introduced a bill relative to appropriations and appropriation accounts, providing that all estimates and appropriations be made through the Secretary of the Treasury, and that he shall have the custody of keeping accounts of appropriations and bills. Considered and passed.

The bill to encourage and promote the international exhibition in Washington City, in 1871, was considered. Messrs. WILLIAMS, PATTERSON, NYE and SHERMAN in favor, and Messrs. MORRILL, of Vermont, STEWART and SCHURZ in opposition.

Mr. THURMAN said that upon the pretext of making the exhibition available in this nation, the government would be obliged to inaugurate a bank of exchange, and the result would prove a miserable failure. He regarded the whole thing a humbug, and with the view of saving the time of the Senate, he moved to lay it indefinitely.

The motion was further discussed by Messrs. MORRILL, STOCKTON, THURMAN, PATTERSON, STEWART, NYE, SHERMAN and SCHURZ.

Mr. HAMLIN said he had been informed by wealthy men of Washington, who were having the matter in charge, that they could make more money by the exhibition than they expected to the government than was specified in the bill. This entire charge was distributed in items—that of the transportation of exhibits by government vessels of foreign articles, to be delivered free of duty, and $200,000 for the expenses and preparation of ground for the exhibition, &c. He thought that, without disposing of the bill, the Senate went into executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WOOD introduced a bill to regulate ocean telegraph communication between the United and foreign countries. Referred to Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, made an effective speech in favor of the bill for the distribution of the bill to remove political disabilities, but Mr. DAWES pressed his motion to go into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. BUTLER stated that he was directed by the Reconstruction Committee to report a general bill for the removal of disabilities. There were but few cases remaining, and he was awaiting the report. Two bills had passed the Senate and some were prepared in the House. He desired that the House should indicate whether it was disposed to pass a general bill, or whether it was disposed to pass separately this legislation as essential as any other. Hundreds of men have been waiting in order to relieve the disabilities, while appropriation bills were not to take effect for a month.

Mr. DAWES said he recognized the importance of the measure his colleague desired to have considered, but it was important that this appropriation bill should be sent to the Senate as soon as possible.

Mr. BUTLER said there were numerous special orders to be disposed of after this appropriation bill, so if the Disability bill was not considered no one knew when it could be taken up.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, remarked that one of the financial difficulties of the country was the late passage of the appropriation bills. The Senate usually kept back appropriations for the House at the last moment, when the House had no opportunity to discuss them, but had to leave them to conference committees. There was, therefore, that the appropriation bills would be sent to the Senate at the earliest day.

After further discussion as to the order of business, Mr. DAWES moved that the House go into the Whole on the legislative appropriation bill.

The discussion in reference to the supervising architect's estimate for the building completed over an hour and a half. Finally a vote was taken on the amendment of Mr. DAWES to strike out the whole paragraph for the construction, &c., of the building for Treasury Department, and it was rejected; 40 to 18.

Several amendments were offered and discussed in reference to the salaries of the Comptroller of the Currency, of messengers, and of engineers and firemen. There was severe criticism by some members on the supervising architect, but the majority of the House sustained his appropriations.

The Cherokee Indian Lands.

James F. Joy and Rev. J. B. Grinnell appeared before the House Indian Committee to-day to resist the bill opening the Cherokee neutral lands to settlement. Mr. Joy made a strong argument for maintaining the validity of the sale to him. Mr. Grinnell has been very busy upon the floor of the House for several days.

LOUISVILLE.

The Dedication of the New City Hospital—Accident to Excursionists Returning Across the New Bridge.

LOUISVILLE, February 18.—The members of the Kentucky Legislature, accompanied by the Louisville General Council and representatives from New Albany and Jeffersonville, left the Gait House at 11 A. M. to-day, proceeded to the new City Hospital where they witnessed the dedication of that building and partook of a handsome lunch. At two P. M., they proceeded to the new bridge, which they will soon cross.

The excursion train from Louisville, consisting of two locomotives and fifteen passenger coaches, containing 2,000 persons, started at New Albany, Ind., yesterday, having crossed over the great bridge in perfect safety. The greatest enthusiasm prevails, and the strength of the bridge is no longer doubted, as it has been put to its severest test.

As the excursionists were returning from the Indiana shore, and were just leaving on the bridge, one of the rear locomotives ran off the track. A coupling pin connecting the passenger coaches with the engine was broken on the track. The other portion of train, proceeding by the bridge, without disaster to the Kentucky shore in safety. A train was then started on the track of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, but it had not proceeded more than fifteen yards, when the track spread and the train was thrown from the track. Strenuous efforts are being made to repair the locomotive, in order to relieve the fifteen hundred persons who are now on the bridge awaiting conveyance.

LATER.—All those who were on the train on the bridge have reached the shore in safety. At ten o'clock to-night the members of the Legislature, State officers and invited guests, numbering about three hundred, partook of a banquet at the Gait House, after which toasts and responses the Legislature and State officers departed for Cincinnati in charge of a committee from that city. The bridge is pronounced by all to be a decided success. It is now open to the public.

CUBA.

An Expedition of Filibusters Driven to the Mountains—Chinese Insurgents.

HAVANA, February 18.—The schooner Herald, from Nassau, recently landed a party of thirty-six filibusters at Gibara, under command of General Galcoura. They were attacked by the volunteers, who killed and captured four of the expedition. The prisoners were executed at Holguin, on the 14th inst. It is reported the survivors are in the Sierra Socarrena in a famished condition. The outlets of the Sierra are guarded and the capture of the entire expedition is considered certain.

A band of Chinese insurgents have appeared in the eastern part of Cuba. On the 15th instant they burned the Peralta warehouses, containing two hundred hogsheads of sugar, and killed the clerk and warehousemen.

Sugar firm; No. 12 is quoted at 8¾@8¾ reals.

From Ten to Fifteen Cents Per Pound

Can be saved by buying teas of T. C. Jenkins & Bro. They are now receiving new crop of teas, bought at the decline in gold. Dealers should avoid buying old teas.

HARRISBURG.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

The Appropriation Bill for 1870.

The Scull-Findlay Contest Report—The Ohio River Resolution—Mr. Walton Replies to Mr. Graham—Erie Canal Bill Reported Favorably—Charges of Fraud Against Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans School, Etc.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 18, 1870.

SENATE.

Pensions to Soldiers of 1812.

Mr. Lowry's resolution urging Congress to pass a law granting pensions to soldiers of 1812 and their widows passed.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. Graham—Extending the act of 1859 for collection of school taxes to the Baldwin school district, Allegheny.

Mr. Rutan—By request of gentlemen in his district, a bill to protect rights of females in Pennsylvania, which opens convents, nunneries &c.

The Scull-Findlay Contest.

Mr. Brown presented the majority report in the Scull-Findlay contested election, giving Mr. Findlay his seat. Mr. Brooke asked and obtained leave to present a minority report in a few days.

Bill Denounced.

Mr. Howard denounced the bill passed last night allowing corporations to count accumulated investments in real estate improvements as part of the capital stock.

The Bear Creek Oil and Pipe Company bill was generally opposed by Mr. Howard and postponed.

The bill paying Governor Geary's inaugural expenses was passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Ohio River Resolution.

Mr. Walton called up the Senate resolution relative to obstructions in the Ohio river, and moved to substitute his own with an amendment providing for the appointment of three members of the Senate, and five of the House to accompany the Ohio members of the Coal Exchange of Pittsburgh, of Cincinnati and St. Louis to Washington to urge the bill.

Mr. SCHEER said the immediate wants of the State Department required the assistance of a solicitor, and the appointment of a Special Force bill be so amended as to provide for an examiner of claims in lieu of a solicitor, and passed.

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Mr. WOOD introduced a bill to regulate ocean telegraph communication between the United and foreign countries. Referred to Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, made an effective speech in favor of the bill for the distribution of the bill to remove political disabilities, but Mr. DAWES pressed his motion to go into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. BUTLER stated that he was directed by the Reconstruction Committee to report a general bill for the removal of disabilities. There were but few cases remaining, and he was awaiting the report. Two bills had passed the Senate and some were prepared in the House. He desired that the House should indicate whether it was disposed to pass a general bill, or whether it was disposed to pass separately this legislation as essential as any other. Hundreds of men have been waiting in order to relieve the disabilities, while appropriation bills were not to take effect for a month.

Mr. DAWES said he recognized the importance of the measure his colleague desired to have considered, but it was important that this appropriation bill should be sent to the Senate as soon as possible.

Mr. BUTLER said there were numerous special orders to be disposed of after this appropriation bill, so if the Disability bill was not considered no one knew when it could be taken up.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, remarked that one of the financial difficulties of the country was the late passage of the appropriation bills. The Senate usually kept back appropriations for the House at the last moment, when the House had no opportunity to discuss them, but had to leave them to conference committees. There was, therefore, that the appropriation bills would be sent to the Senate at the earliest day.

After further discussion as to the order of business, Mr. DAWES moved that the House go into the Whole on the legislative appropriation bill.

The discussion in reference to the supervising architect's estimate for the building completed over an hour and a half. Finally a vote was taken on the amendment of Mr. DAWES to strike out the whole paragraph for the construction, &c., of the building for Treasury Department, and it was rejected; 40 to 18.

Several amendments were offered and discussed in reference to the salaries of the Comptroller of the Currency, of messengers, and of engineers and firemen. There was severe criticism by some members on the supervising architect, but the majority of the House sustained his appropriations.

The Cherokee Indian Lands.

James F. Joy and Rev. J. B. Grinnell appeared before the House Indian Committee to-day to resist the bill opening the Cherokee neutral lands to settlement. Mr. Joy made a strong argument for maintaining the validity of the sale to him. Mr. Grinnell has been very busy upon the floor of the House for several days.

STATE NEWS.

The granaries of the farmers of Fayette county are being depleted by midnight marauders.

The monument erected to Peter M. Lyle, Chief Engineer of the Philadelphia Fire Department, was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on the 22d instant. The entire department will march to Old Oaks Cemetery.

Richard Ficken, a sugar refiner, was annoyed on Saturday evening last by a man in a saloon bell, when he shot at them, the ball striking a delicate lad named Arthur Curran in the left temple, inflicting a fatal wound. Ficken has been held in $2,500 for a hearing

The coal business in the Shenango Valley is growing large. The Mount Morris Coal Company's works, and the Mount Morris and Crawford shafts are now producing over one hundred thousand tons per month, and several others at Limberry Corker bank are now mining about one hundred and eighty tons of coal per day, and expect to increase the amount soon.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is erecting an iron bridge across the Juniata at Tyrone, in place of the wooden affair heretofore in use. Wooden railroad bridges, so far as the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are concerned, are pretty much things of the past.

The citizens of Monongahela City held a meeting last week to take steps for the establishment of a public library in that place. The subject was discussed by T. R. Hazzard, Hon. George V. Lawrence, E. T. Cooper, John Geofen and others, and Messrs. John L. Geofen, E. T. Cooper, Maj. A. G. Happer, Geo. A. Linn, and O. C. House were appointed to draft a bill to be submitted to the Legislature authorizing the City Councils of Monongahela City to levy a tax sufficient to raise $2,000 for the establishment of said library.

The Kentucky Legislature, which is now in session at Louisville, is composed of the following gentlemen: Senate—Democrats, 24; Republicans, 14. House—Democrats, 76; Republicans, 24. Democratic majority on joint ballot, 62.

The Pennsylvania Blind Asylum, $30,000. Harrisburg Lunatic Asylum, $20,000. Western Penitentiary, $20,000. Girard College for Orphans, $20,000. Northern Home, $10,000. Erie Marine Hospital, $20,000. Military Asylum, $20,000. Home for Little Wanderers, $8,000. Home for Friendless Children, $200. Chaplain of the State Penitentiary, $20,000. Western Penitentiary, $22,325. Western Penitentiary improvements, $3,000. Eastern Penitentiary, $20,000. Salary, general agent and expenses of Board of Public Charities, $5,000. State Historian's Department, $6,000. Eastern Hospital for Insane, $5,000. Penn Widows' Asylum, $5,000. St. Joseph's Hospital, $5,000. Home for Friendless Children, $1,000. Provision is also made for destitute soldiers' orphans.

Mr. Long moved for the appointment of a committee to investigate frauds in the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphan Schools.

Mr. Jessup moved indefinite postponement. Pending discussion adjourned.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Discovery of Plot to Assassinate Napoleon and the Prince Imperial—The French Objection to the Infallibility of the Pope—The Irish Members of Parliament Accept the Land Reform Bill—Minister Washburne's Reception on the 22d—Trial of Prince Bonaparte—The Parliament Proceedings of Yesterday—A Revised Translation of the Bible—The Treatment of O'Donavan Rossa, &c.

Plot to Assassinate Napoleon and Son.

PARIS, February 18.—The Government has proof of a plot to assassinate the Emperor and Prince Imperial, and has knowledge of the plan formed. Several arrests have been made. One of the prisoners was to throw bombs through the Emperor's window at the Tuileries.

France's Objection to Infallibility.

France objects to the proposed dogma of infallibility, because if admitted the French bishops would no longer be answerable to the common law.

The Irish Land Reform Bill.

LONDON, February 18.—The Irish members of the House of Commons have all agreed to accept the land reform bill introduced by Gladstone.

Prussian Ministers Resigned.

The Ministers at St. Petersburg implicated in the recent Nihilist plot have resigned. They belong to the so-called National party.

Washington's Birthday in Paris.

PARIS, February 18.—Mr. Washburne, Minister of the United States, will hold a reception on the evening of the 22d February.

Trial of Pierre Bonaparte.

It has been decided that Prince Pierre Bonaparte shall be tried before the High Court of Justice on the charge of homicide through imprudence.

Consting Duties of the Antilles.

MADRID, February 18.—The Cortes are considering a bill which establishes differential duties levied on the consting trade of the Antilles, and provides that collection of the tobacco duty shall be continued provisionally.

SOUTHAMPTON, February 18.—The steamer Deutchland from New York has arrived.

Proceedings in Parliament.

LONDON, February 18.—In the House of Lords to-day the Lord Chancellor moved the first reading of the Judges' Jurisdiction bill, and argued at length the necessity for its enactment. Lord Cairns had not examined the bill in some details of the bill, but approved of it as a whole. After remarks from Lords Westbury, Romilly and Redesdale, the House adjourned.

In the House of Commons, Gladstone, in reply to inquiry as to what action, if any, Government proposed to take in regard to the revised translation of the Bible.

A motion was made for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the expense of the Abyssinian war.

Mr. Bruce, Home Secretary, referred to the reports of the ill-treatment of O'Donovan Rossa, and denied that punishment of flogging had been inflicted on the prisoner since 1868.

The *Examiner* says the main objection to the Irish Land Bill is that it leaves everything to the decision of Courts of Equity, thus fostering the national love for litigation.

Lost at Sea.

LIVERPOOL, February 18.—News is received of the loss at sea of the Myra, from New Castle for New York with coals.

London Money Market.

LONDON, February 18.—Consols 92¾ for money and 92¾@92¾ for account. United States closed quiet but strong; Five-twenties, 86¾ for issue of 1862, 87¾ for issue of 1865; 10-40s 84¾; Erie 22¾; Illinois Central 110¾; Atlantic and Great Western 29¾.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, February 18.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 12d; Orleans 12¼d; sales 10,000 bales; cotton afloat and bound here 31,000 bales; sales of the week 70,000 bales.

Breadstuffs declining; wheat 7s 8d for red Western; 8s 10d for white. Latest total receipts of wheat for the past three days 5,000 quarters, of which 2,500 were American. Corn 29s 9d@29s 10d.

London Produce Market.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY FEBRUARY 19, 1870.

GEN. GRANT in his message said frankly that it at any future time he should think proper to review his recommendations and should come to conclusions differentfrom those then announced,he would not hesitate to say so. Acting on this principle he has reconsidered his suggestion adverse to a reduction of taxation for one year, and now expresses the opinion that a reduction of twenty millions ought to be made. He thinks the country expects this much and that it can safely be done. It is probable that Congress will adopt the suggestion. General GRANT has small confidence in the plan of funding the debt at four-and-a-half or five per cent. interest, but has no objection to seeing the attempt made. It is quite apparent that he is not a man without views on the difficult problems of finance and political economy, and what is more, generally very good ones, too.

THE State Senate has passed a bill, the provisions of which are applicable to the city of Philadelphia, requiring every practitioner of medicine, surgery and midwifery to take out an annual license, to be granted only on proof that the person has been duly educated and is legally qualified. The object of the law is to suppress quackery, but if it is not well guarded as to who shall grant the license, and on what evidence, it will be liable to become the source of infinite chief, and perhaps the promoter of quackery itself. We are not aware by whom the license will be granted—a point of considerable importance, we conclude. If the Legislature would apply to itself the principle of this bill, and enact that no person shall have a seat in the Legislature who, on examination, shall not be found duly qualified; or, better still, enact a thorough civil service system on this principle, few would be found to object.

THE Treasury raiders, we learn, finding that their bill to take out of the State Treasury seven millions of dollars, was weakened because no plan was provided to return the money to the Treasury, originally proposed to put a special tax on coal and oil. Fearing that the coal and oil interests combined would prove too strong for them, they struck out the special tax clause altogether. Butsome means were to be provided for replenishing the Treasury, and the intimation was furnished the *Telegraph* to promulgate that the oil interest pays no Federal or State tax, and that it should contribute to the State finances. A reference to the Auditor General's report will show that the oil interest last yearcontributed to the State on corporation stocks $76,299 76 and on net earnings $88,962 39, making a total of $115,262 15. From this it will be seen that oil does pay something to the State, not taking into account the proportion chargeable to it in the tax paid the State on gross receipts.

THE *World* just now is engaged in exposing the reasons why its own party in New York city should reform its practices and oppose the schemes of Rings striving for its control and the management of affairs in the future. The *World* is sometimes spoken of as the "organ" of its party; but its present course proves that it is not a subservient instrument. The editor feels neither self-respect nor the good of its party will permit him to follow blindly corrupt practices, intent on schemes of aggrandizement, regardless of the public good. We refer to the circumstance to show the advancement in party journalism, even in the Democratic party. The time has gone by when party leaders can command implicit obedience from journals fit to be published and read. It is one of the favorable omens that journalism is attaining to the strength and will to demand the reformation of party abuses, and that instead of being "organs" yielding blind obedience to party masters, party papers are a rule now acknowledge no such supremacy.

THE Philadelphia *Day*, in an editorial article on the testimony of Mr. MACKEY, says:

> "The question which now presents itself, and to which the public have an answer, is, did the State depositories pay anything for the use of the funds deposited? If not, why did they pay the fees and become of the bonus, or interest, or allowance so paid? The law prohibits the payment of any profits accruing to the use of public moneys by the Treasurer. If any earnings there are to be, they belong to the State. And if any profits have been realized, shall we not be allowed the fact in some of Mr. Mackey's balance sheets? His balance sheet of January 31, 1870, shows no statement of profits received from the deposit of funds, either with banks or bankers. Perhaps his financial statement will make good this grave defect.
>
> "If enough has been elicited to show the necessity for investigation, as well as the impossibility of abandoning its prosecution until the entire history of State Treasury management shall be laid open to the public. If not a reflection of what it is questions, the public will draw its own inference."

When the COMMERCIAL began the discussion of the Unexpended Balance question—and we may, without egotism, say here that we continued it alone for a considerable time—and in pressing it to the conclusion which, to the satisfaction of all good citizens, is now plainly in view, we were accused of having private animosities to gratify, and that we were engaged in a personal crusade. We have never doubted that if the facts were brought out they would abundantly vindicate our motives and justify our course. This we feel is already the case concerning the management of the public funds for private advantage, and we are perfectly confident that, were the opportunity afforded, it would be made to appear that all that has been said in this connection, about legislative brokerage and kindred abuses, was equally well founded. The only regret is that this branch of the subject has not been confided to an investigating committee as fully intent on doing their duty as the committee which is at present inquiring into the practices of the Treasury.

THE vote in the Senate on Thursday, on the bill admitting Mississippi to representation in Congress, confirms what we have heretofore stated as to the differences growing up in Congress between Republican Senators and Representatives on the question of the power of Congress over the reconstructed States after they shall have been restored to their relations to the Union. Mr. WILLEY's amendment to the Mississippi bill repealing the conditions imposed on Virginia, was voted down—ayes 23, nays 36. The affirmative vote comprised all the Democratic Senators present, and Messrs. CONKLING, FERRY, FOWLER, KELLOGG, of Louisiana, SAWYER, ROSS, SPRAGUE, STEWART, TRUMBULL, WARNER, WILLEY and WILLIAMS; twelve Republicans. Senator CARPENTER would have voted on the same side, but was absent and paired off with his colleague, Judge HOWE. The negative vote was composed of Republicans, including both our Pennsylvania Senators. The vote then came up on the bill admitting Mississippi without any conditions, the bill simply declaring the State entitled to representation. The ayes and nays stood 27 for to 32 against the bill; the Republican Senators, above named, voting against conditions with the addition of Messrs. COLE, FENTON, MORRILL, of Maine, SCOTT, and TIPTON. They were opposed to conditions, but evidently did not deem it prudent to disturb the Virginia bill. The bill as it came from the House, being identical in its provisions with the Virginia bill, then passed the Senate by yeas 50, nays 11—all the Republican Senators voting in the affirmative, and all Democrats voting in the negative. The bill now goes to the President, who will approve it. Then comes up the case of Senator REVELS.

SOME time ago, a Senor CASTANON, editor of a newspaper in Havana, Cuba, was murdered in Key West. His assassination was probably the result of political feud. The Americans of the place were deeply indignant. An American ship conveyed the remains of CASTANON to Cuba, where the American residents also adopted all appropriate modes of expressing their disgust with the crime by which the journalist had perished, and their sympathy with his relatives and fellow islanders. Our countrymen in Cuba, we learn, have been rather mortified to see how differently both Cubans and Spaniards look upon the murder of an American. To be sure, dissatisfaction was expressed, by a great many the crime was disapproved, but the utter inadequacy of the general feeling to the occasion, the contrast between Spanish and American action and emotion under parallel circumstances, was so glaring as to be almost ridiculous.

To us it seems rather incomprehensible that in this case the existence of expectation should have made disappointment possible. The American complaint seems to imply a scarcely excusable misreading of Spanish quality. In it there is forgetfulness of the difference between the north and the south. Then, what more extravagant or irrational than for Anglo-Saxons to expect stern condemnation of secret murder or lively sympathy with rectitude and justice from the descendants of Visigoths and Vandals, whose blood has coursed through countless generations of ignorant bigots and fierce persecutors, whose most cherished institution was the Inquisition, and whose delight in the burning of Jews was succeeded by the luxury of baiting bulls?

THE TREASURY INVESTIGATION—THE TRUTH OUT.

The investigation now going on at Harrisburg, as to the use of the unexpended balance by the State Treasurer, so abundantly confirms everything the COMMERCIAL has said upon the subject that we have been content to leave the testimony to our readers without note or comment. Mr. MACKEY's testimony on Thursday made it clear that deposits were left with certain banks at the request of friends of the Treasurer, and that these friends subsequently received "accommodations" from the banks as a reward for their services in securing a share of the deposits. There is nothing astonishing in this; it is the natural outgrowth of the system under which our State finances have been administered, and indicates at once how the "Treasury ring" has been formed and maintained, and how it became potent in State politics. Friends of the Treasurer secure deposits in certain banks; they are pecuniarily benefited by doing so, and the banks make their profits out of the deposits; the system grows until it pervades every part of the State; politicians and moneyed institutions participate in its benefits; they are of course anxious to maintain and extend it; and very easily fall into the habit of seeking to control the people of the State, especially in the election of members of the Legislature and the choice of State Treasurer, as well as legislation itself. The whole arrangement is as plain as it is possible for any secret or underhand manœuvering to be made. It is the basis upon which the corrupt "rings" within the party manage to exist and to become influential. The power to use one, two three or four millions of dollars to maintain the political supremacy of any man, or set of men, is a fearful one; it is at war with every principle of our institutions, debasing and corrupting to the politics of the State, and certain, in the end, to result in gigantic frauds and magnificent defalcations.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* realizes the facts patent from the face of the investigation, disguised as the secret workings of the system must be, by the acute management of skilful men. "No one who looked over "these figures," the *Inquirer* says, referring to Mr. MACKEY's testimony, "will believe "that the money of the Commonwealth has been scattered around in the manner which "is apparent, out of mere carelessness, or, "on the contrary, with the desire to guard "the best interests of the public. There is "method evident in the whole business, and "it cannot be that the very doubtful investments, which have been made in some cases, were obtained by the parties to be benefited without some little arrangement "in compensation to the officer who had "been liberal." Precisely; that is the point to which the whole investigation tends. Where else could the State Treasurers realize the magnificent fortunes of which Governor GEARY spoke in his annual message? Certainly not on a salary of seventeen hundred dollars per annum.

AN INADEQUATE MEASURE.

A bill is being discussed at Harrisburg having for its object the better enforcement of an old law requiring a certain proportion of the fees of all county officers to be paid into the State Treasury. It is claimed that this law has been habitually evaded, and the Commonwealth defrauded of large amounts annually. So small is the revenue now derived from this source, that the State is willing to abandon its collection altogether, and the new law contemplates turning over the excess of fees to the respective county treasuries. While this change might prove beneficial, in securing to the counties a small percentage of the amounts which now go illegally into the pockets of county officials throughout the State, yet it fails to reach the root of the evil complained of—the fee system. The public sentiment is largely in favor of the total abolition of the fee system, and the substitution of fixed salaries, leaving all fees to go directly into the county treasuries. The bill to which we have alluded has its origin in the abuses of the fee system, but its passage will amount to nothing more than an ineffectual attempt to patch up what has become rotten and corrupt. If any change is to be made, let the Legislature go squarely to the root of the evil, and abolish all fees for private emolument, and substitute fixed salaries—paying all officers in just proportion to the services rendered, and according to the duties and responsibilities of their respective offices. The evil cannot be remedied in any other way, and the people will not be satisfied with half way measures.

In this connection we wish to enter our protest against special exemptions in favor of this or that officer, from the operations of any reformatory measures. There is no good reason why all should not be treated exactly alike. If the law is just, and the principle correct, let the application be general. We are opposed to all special legislation, and especially that kind which discriminates in favor of the office holder and against the tax-payer.

THE Faculty of the College of New York dismissed eighty-six students last week for proving dunciest at examination.

Even persons interested in "the higher education" will not refuse their sympathy to the young gentlemen whose misfortune is thus chronicled. Parents and guardians are also fairly entitled to expressions of condolence. At the same time it must not be concealed or denied, that the fact, however distressing to individuals, is a favorable indication of educational progress in this country. In too many of our colleges, the entire, or chief dependence of the Faculty for support upon the tuition fees paid by the students, and also the desire to make a good show of numbers in attendance, have too often converted the quarterly examinations into shams. In anticipation of the scrutiny, the student knew that his failure to meet its requirements would not be exposed beyond the walls of the institution, because its managers could not afford to dispense with his presence during the next term. However idle and ignorant, he retained his place in the class among his more industrious companions. The disastrous effects of this system have long been manifest both in colleges and outside of them. But its day is over in all our well-known institutions of learning. Not only are applicants for admission severely examined as to their condition of preparation, but failure to advance in knowledge with the class insures dismission at any subsequent stage of the course. In a few years the result will be, that a diploma as a certificate of something more than residence, will be worth a portion at least of the money it costs.

A BYRON banquet is to be given in New York on the 20th of April next, the anniversary of BYRON's final departure from England, by a large number of prominent bankers and lawyers, who propose by the homage to the poet to testify their reprobation of the slanders heaped upon his memory.

Unmistakable indications not only in this country but in Europe have for some time now shown a revived interest in the writings of Lord BYRON. No extraordinary sagacity was required to foresee this consequence of Mrs. STOWE's unwarranted intermeddling with the conjugal relations of the poet and his wife. The instinctive tendency in human nature to look at any one who has become distinguished is apt to run into queer extravagances. As the outcome of it uncommon infamy is as potent a key to many hearts as uncommon fame. For years after NERO had turned to dust, flowers continued to be strewn upon his grave, as SUETONIUS informs us. The acquaintance of Mrs. BROWNRIGG was much cultivated, and Madame LAFARGE still has her admirers. For the same reason, if the horrible accusation laid against Lord BYRON had been proved to be true, the effect would certainly have been greatly to increase the number of the curious readers of his works. But, in the estimation of all candid inquirers, the accusation is seen to rest on no evidence, while the presumption against its truth derived from the correspondence published by the *Quarterly Review*, is overwhelming.

A violent reaction has, therefore, set in in favor of the celebrated poet, which threatens most unduly to exalt his name and to enhance the influence of his works to the detriment of the public taste and morals.

In this country somewhat of the enthusiasm felt for BYRON is due to the impression that he was an admirer of the American character and American institutions. In his writings and in his published conversations there are very appreciative and friendly references and allusions to American history and persons. But it is quite evident that his Americanism was a mere affectation, inspired by the ostracism which he had experienced in England. He loved not us more but his countrymen less. It would be no difficult undertaking to prove the substantial correctness of this interpretation of his American partialities in a brief review of the BYRONIC literature.

With respect to the merits of his poetry, except a few passages of transcendent excellence, it had almost ceased to be read by educated people when "the women's slander" first saw the light through Mrs. STOWE's indiscretion. The estimate of his literary value commonly entertained by the cultivated classes, may be seen briefly stated in the Preface to PHILIP VAN ARTEVELDE. In a note the author quotes from an unpublished poem of his own the following lines descriptive of his experience as a student of BYRON:

> "Then learned I to despise that far famed school
> Who place in wickedness their pride and deem
> Power chiefly to be shown in strong passions rule.
> And not where they are ruled; in whose new scheme
> Of heroism, self government should seem
> A thing left out, or something to contemn—
> Whose notions incoherent as a dream,
> Make strength go with the torrent, and not stem.
> For 'wicked and theone weak' is not a creed for them.
>
> I left those passionate weaklings; I perceived
> What took away all nobleness from pride,
> All dignity from sorrow; what bereaved
> Even genius of respect; they seemed allied
> To mendicants that by the high way side
> Expose their self-inflicted wounds, to gain
> The alms of sympathy—far best denied—
> I heard the sorrowful sensualist complain,
> If with compassion, not without disdain.

WHAT IS ESSENTIAL IN A PORTRAIT.

This question came up in our mind the other day, simultaneously with a desire to secure a good likeness of a friend. Looking through our picture dealers' establishments, remembering the effect produced by numerous portraits in the parlors of our friends, we summed up a great many that were bad, some indifferently good, but few that could be termed good—few that we would set store by, while some that we recalled were wanting in so many particulars as to be almost repulsive. This set us to thinking what qualities a good portrait should possess. Should it strike one as a strong likeness at the first glance? The strongest likenesses we have seen were caricatures, and, as a general thing, caricatures are accepted as strong likenesses, while a good portrait, in fact the best, do not impress one until he looks into them; while in the caricature *superficial* characteristics are exaggerated—in the portrait they are presented quietly, with something of the soul beaming through them. The first will suit those who only perceive the surface peculiarities, but the last is really what is wanted by a friend. This is why photographs are seldom altogether satisfactory. We look on a friend and mark in him the expression of intelligence, sympathy or love, and by these we remember him. How can a mere machine, even if capable of reproducing exactly what is before it, remark much less transfer, this subtle thing we call sentiment. It requires intelligence to draw out and note it. The machine will serve a purpose when there is not sufficient time to secure something better. To be good then, a portrait must have a natural position, an effective light and shade to bring out the points, and these must be done correctly, but above all things the portrait must have something of the soul's outlook, some expression of human feeling, else it is valueless to us. A mere map of a friend's face is something we would care little about. The qualities essential to a good portrait are so many, that it is difficult for any artist to come up fully to the requirements, but in looking over some heads in graphite, the production of Trevor McClurg, we found several that came nearer our idea of a good portrait than anything we have seen. Accurately drawn, modeled without any exaggeration of forms, quiet, unobtrusive yet full of feeling, strong yet delicate, they possess more genuine art-expression than anything that has come under our observation. Especially one of a female head, chiefly in shadow, gives us so much pleasure that we have gone time and again to see it, and it never fails to interest. We presume those of our readers who will visit the art gallery, where the picture is on exhibition, will agree with us that it is one of the most attractive pictures in the gallery.

Wm. Loyd Garrison, in the *Independent*, undertakes to make it out that George Peabody has been "honored beyond his deserts." He says: "Through various channels and in startling sums he aggregated his gifts to the extent, it is said, of six or seven millions of dollars; mainly for the relief of the poor in London and for educational purposes in this country, chiefly with reference to the Southern States. Certainly, this was an immense public benefaction; and estimable as the judgment may be of its morality, and made with a discriminating spirit. To say or intimate that he was trying to counter it by any personal considerations of popularity or historical renown might be exceedingly unjust; but he could not be blind to the fact that it would quickly make him famous, secure for him the applause of his native land and his adopted country, and render him "the observed of all observers" wherever he might direct his steps." Mr. Garrison's criticisms has shown him to be a censorious if not an unfair man.

THE Evansville (Indiana) *Journal*, in noticing the controversy in Cincinnati, as to the Pennsylvanian Railroad's policy towards the contemplated Southern road, notices as "a great Railroad fact" that "the Pennsylvania Central has already secured a southern outlet, fully as valuable as any it could obtain from Cincinnati. By the purchase of the Indianapolis and Vincennes Rail road, and the lease of the Louisville, Henderson and Nashville road, which it is completing rapidly, and will finish altogether before the close of the year, the Central has secured an outlet south which will accomplish for it all that is necessary in that direction. The distance from Nashville to Indianapolis via Evansville is within a mile or two as short as between the same points via Louisville. Hence, the Pennsylvania Central can land eastern freights in Nashville over their own lines of road exclusively, with the exception of a short gap between Evansville and Vincennes, from which it will never experience any trouble.

WE see that there is a bill before the Legislature of Maryland, relating only, however, to Allegany county, prohibiting, on the one hand, the killing of all birds which feed upon insects, under a penalty of two dollars fine for each offense, and on the other authorizing the payment of a reward of one dollar for the killing of all hawks, owls and such of the feathered tribe as are known to devour insectivorous birds. The object of this bill is to increase the friends of the fruit grower and decrease his enemies, and we can't see why its provisions should not be extended to all the counties in the State. The destruction of fruit and fruit trees by the myriads of insects which are constantly preying upon them has become alarming, and the generally received opinion is that these insects multiply in proportion as the birds that feed upon them are killed by the people who have nothing better to do than hunt and annoy farmers by trespassing upon their premises.

THE assessed value of the real estate in Rhode Island is $124,529,731; of the personal property, $75,250,617; in all $208,327,848. This is a larger sum in proportion to the population, than Massachusetts can show; for we have more than seven times as many people as Rhode Island, yet our valuation is but $1,341,000,000. Our increase since 1860 has been 564,66,000, or 73 per cent.; while Rhode Island has added on $83,000,000, or 66 per cent. The indebtedness of all the towns and cities in Rhode Island is but $1,241,000,000, and the State debt less than $3,000,000. The average rate of taxation in the State is less than 75 cents on $100, though in Providence it is as high as $1.22, and in Pawtucket $1.30. The population of the State in 1865 was almost 180,000, and is now at least 200,000, giving as the average wealth of each inhabitant more than $1,000.

THE Beaver *Radical* in connection with the Treasury investigation, raises the following question relative to the power of the Senate over the Treasurers out of office: "The interesting question is thus raised, whether a single branch of the Legislature has the right to drag before it an officer, entirely independent in his duties, after he has satisfactorily adjusted his accounts, and perhaps vacated his position for many years—and investigate him and his affairs because somebody's toes have been trodden upon, or somebody else wants to pinch him. If so, no public officer is ever secure from annoyance, nor from loss of character, for an investigation committee determined to do it, can hit on the Holy Trinity itself. We will await with some interest the incubrations of Mr. Wallace, upon this point, provided he ever allows it to come before him."

THE Chicago *Post*, reviewing the obnoxious and unfair operations of the income law, says that it is unjust to tax as heavily the labor of a man's hands or brains as the income from invested capital. For instance, as it is, a schoolmaster, editor or merchant's clerk, who has nothing at the beginning of the year, is taxed on his hard-earned salary of $2,500 as heavily as the proprietor who receives $2,500 rent from his stores—worth $25,000. A widow, barely supporting her children on an income of $1,500, is taxed the same on her extra $500, which the law does not exempt, as the man whose bank or railroad stock has made the same return.

THE murder of Dr. Livingstone, the African explorer, which was reported a few days ago, is not believed by the most competent authorities in England. Sir Roderick Murchison, himself an old African explorer, publishes a letter in which he denies the probability of Dr. Livingstone having been at the head of the Congo river, ninety days' journey from the mouth, where, according to Captain Ocehnaer's statement, he was hurried by the natives as a sorcerer. From what is known of the course Dr. Livingstone intended to take it is impossible that he could have been in this locality by the time indicated.

ON Broadway, between Waverly Place and Canal street, New York—a distance of eleven blocks—there are sixty-three stores and offices to let. Of this number thirty-eight are large stores. On the block opposite the Metropolitan Hotel there are five magnificent stores labelled "to let," and between Waverly Place and Beecker street there are thirteen business places standing empty.

THE late Count Chateau-Villard, of the French Jockey Club, was given to burying his old hounds in an enclosure where he had erected a fine monument, inscribed "To my true friends," and requested that he be buried beside them. He leaves $1,000 for a mausoleum, within which to place all the pictures and statutes from his chateau, and the portraits of all his female friends; and the widow is faithfully carrying out the request.

IT is currently reported that Mlle Carlotta Patti will next fall be married to Mr. Theodore Ritter, whose performances upon the piano form one of the principle attractions of her excellent troupe of musicians.

DIPLOMATIC.

The New French Minister to the United States.

The French mission to the United States has been offered to M. Prevost-Paradol, of the French Academy. Whether M. Paradol will accept this position or not has not yet transpired, but the presumption is that he will. M. Paradol is still a young man, only forty-one years of age; he was distinguished by his proficiency at college, whence he graduated with high honors, and, while the laurels of his youth were yet green, in 1866, he was elected to the French Academy, and—a special distinction—into the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. Thus, at the early age of thirty-six, he commenced his public career where most men would be content to end it. His appointment to the American mission is a most flattering recognition of his genius. It is in a certain sense the spontaneous homage of the World to him. It is usual that the French Government to choose for its diplomatic representatives men trained in the service. M. Paradol has had no official experience whatever.

ABOUT NEW BOOKS.

Who, whether educated in the schools or not, has not heard of Horace, the Roman bard? The reader of English books, whether in prose or verse, inevitably forms, at least a bowing acquaintance with his character. In Pope we learn how

> Horace still charms with graceful negligence,
> And without method talks us to sense;
> Will like a friend familiarly convey
> The truest notions in the easiest way.
> And, multitudes, within the last few months
> impelled by curiosity inspired by Mrs. Stowe's energetic endeavors, have read the stanza in Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, where the Roman poet is so strangely mentioned:
>
> Then farewell, Horace, whom I hated so,
> Not for thy faults, but mine; it is a curse
> To understand, not feel thy lyric flow,
> To quaff, nor heed, the wine before the verse.
> Although no de-per mr-talist rehearse
> Our little life, nor bard prescribe his art,
> Nor livelier satirist the conscience pierce,
> Awakening without wounding the touch'd heart,
> Yet fare thee well—upon Soracte's ridge we part.

Among educated men in all countries where Latin is studied, this great master of the language has been a favorite. Many readers will recollect how prominent a place he was assigned in the library which Gil Blas formed for his retirement. Lord Lytton tells us that among the dozen books which form the library of the village cure of France, Horace is sure to be one. The highest dignitaries of the English Church have been his commentators, his interpreters and his panegyrists. In the great grammar schools of England it has long been the fashion to make the boys commit a large portion of his works to memory. On account of the familiarity with his verses acquired in this manner and in subsequent study by English gentlemen, a high authority, a few years ago, put forth the dictum that, in the House, Horace alone might be quoted in his own language, without committing the sin of pedantry. To many of the great men of Germany Horace has been equally dear. Herder, while visiting Italy and writing to his little twelve year old boy, is ever saying to him, *hab den Horaz lieb*, (Love Horace). In a letter written from the ancient Tibur, where the Roman poet once lived, Herder says:

> "I beseech you, love Horace, who, as you know, has ever been dear to me, and who is now sevenfold dearer than ever since the Tiburtine air has set his susceptibilities to the impressions of nature and life; here, he has been vividly revealed to me here in his Tibur retreat."

Many attempts have been made to translate Horace into English, and, under better forms, some of them more or less successful. Lord Lytton, who has succeeded is so many departments of literature, has at length taken the Roman in hand. His work embraces only the *Odes and Epodes*. This is not the place to enter upon an extensive criticism of such a work, even if we felt equal to the task. We have preferred to say what may have the effect of exciting young minds to take some interest in the poet himself, and then in his works. It seems to us certain that both to the Latin and the merely English scholar, these translations in rhymeless measures will be the most satisfactory they have ever seen. The original has evidently been studied with an intense endeavor to get at the meaning, and in the attempt to reproduce it in our language, no hurtful sacrifice appears of the sense to the restrictions of verse. An especial felicity of induction, with a few critical notes, are attached to each poem. We believe that the volume will be read with delight by all who know nothing of the original, while students of the original will be amazed at the skill and power with which the translation has been effected. We may add that in this volume the Latin and the translation are given on opposite pages, a juxtaposition fatal to the pretensions of some translators. Harper & Brothers are the American publishers.

Methodisms and its Leaders; or Rational Laughter and its Promoters, is a volume of 158 pages issued by Lee & Shepard of Boston. Its author is the Rev. R. F. Clark, pastor for thirty years of the Congregational Church, North Chelmsford, Mass. A sensible essay on mirthinness forms the introduction, and then follows the best collection of anecdotes we have ever seen. We have anecdotes of clergymen of various denominations, of lawyers, doctors, literary men, &c. Quite certainly there is not a sentence in the book offensive to good morals or decency. Of course so large a collection must contain some poor things—but we suppose every candid and competent examiner will allow that it contains very many good things.

In *locating* his stories the editor is sometimes astray, reporting of a well known person something which had before been appropriated to another. But this must happen in the narration of anecdotes. The only mistake of this kind that seems to call for immediate correction is the confusion of Adam Clarke, the Methodist commentator, with a much greater man, Dr. Samuel Clark. To the latter belongs the pithy saying ascribed to the former on page 42. At Bath, where Beau Nash was master of the ceremonies, Dr. Clark, playing with some children, saw Nash approaching, when he said, "Come, children, let us be grave, the fool comes a fool." See Boswell's dedication of his Life of Johnson to Sir Joshua Reynolds.

VARIETIES.

AT EVENTIDE.

From "A Tale of Eternity and Other Poems."

Thou infinitely merciful!
Thy garment's hem in prayer we pull;
Bringing to Thee our burdens of the day.
We take the hand that lends release.
Turn on the one light we know,
Before this day shall close its book.

So yearningly we seek thy face
When daylight is our dwelling place,
Our foolish hearts, that daily roam
Would night and needs with Thee find Home.
Be with us here, and grant that so
Hereafter, Lord, may we with Thee!

Father! our utmost parts tie here
To Thine own purifying air.
Weigh out our stains on Thy right,
O, sun of Pureness, turn them white.
And make our spirits clear as Thine
For thine own self to lighten through.

Send down the Comforter, we plead,
For all whose are in elder deed.
Let him be Hagen Bird, we pray,
Some well of succor by the way!
With the Ark of Thy Presence, bless
Poor wanderers in the wilderness.

God keep our darlings safe unto night,
Sweet sacred, one still in Thy sight!
Lead on, by many ways and past
All perils, till we join at last.
With us the broken mast with Thee
The circle perfect enfolding.

Now take us, Father, to Thy breast,
And still all troubled thoughts to rest;
Thy watch and ward about us keep
That tired souls may smile asleep.
And, having met in Heaven at home,
May wake to-morrow with Thy smile!

THE GIRL IN BLUE.

Oh, have you seen the girl in blue
That lives far down the avenue?
Clad modestly,
She passes by—
The girl on the avenue.

Her jaunty bonnet, frail and small—
A ribbon and a rose are all.—
But hair of gold
Beneath it rolled,
Crowns the girl on the avenue.

Her rolling collar gives to sight
A tender throat as lily white,
And gentle arms
And manless things
Wear the girl on the avenue.

Oh, lips as red as roses are!
Oh eyes as bright as gem or star!
Would I were free
What were't to kiss
The girl on the avenue.

"Moonlight mechanics" is the name given to a gang of burglars by an Eastern cotemporary. "Art gallery" is the term used to designate the repositary of the savings from their labors.

The Parepa Rosa Troupe undertook to do "Faust" in Philadelphia the other night, with Campbell as "Mephistopheles," who got on so badly that an apology had to be made for him. Of Mr. Seguin, the *Bulletin* says: This latter gentleman never had any vocal power worth speaking of, but now he seems to have absolutely none at all, and in opera even this histrionic power will hardly atone for such a deficiency. He took the part of "Marguerite," and the house was small.

The Hartford *Post* has a story of a deacon who got drunk in New York on the 4th of July. It was at a time when ice was unknown in Summer in the country. The deacon confessed his fault, but pleaded in palliation that it was a prodigiously hot day, and the lemons and ice in the punch did look so cool and inviting that he couldn't resist the temptation, and he supposed he did actually drink to intoxication. A long-browed brother on the back seat listened attentively but incredulously to the defense, and at its conclusion rose. "I haint no objection," said he, "to a man's getting drunk, if the same up to it and is sorry for it; that's a thing a man's liable to, and p'raps some times he can't help it; but when the deacon comes in here and undertakes to cease himself in any such way as that—talking about seeing ice in July, I go for jerkin' him out for lyin'."

A lady living at Marseilles was returning from church on a recent Sunday, when she heard steps behind her, and felt some one take her hand and draw it under his arm. Turning round she saw a gentleman, elegantly dressed, who was quite a stranger to her. She tried to draw away her arm, but the unknown held it firmly, and said with an air of the greatest politeness, "Madame, I am a thief, and am closely pursued by the police. They know that I am a stranger in the town, and will never suspect me if they see me in the company of a lady so respectably connected as you must be."

In a Cincinnati theater last Saturday, Lucille Western played "Madame Vine" before an audience largely composed of the *demi monde*, upon whom she produced a powerful impression. After the interview with her betrayer and "Lord Mount Severn" was ended, and she exclaimed, "My God! why can I not die?" there was a fluttering of cambric as a hundred handkerchiefs went up to eyes stained to weeping, and at least a score, whose heads one might well suppose to have been turned to flint by years of shame, bowed their heads and wept in their deep sympathy for a poor fallen woman.

Bishop Simpson said in one of his recent lectures that while in Europe he never travelled with a German student without being told that he (the student) was saving money to go to America, nor rode with an Irishman that did not ask him if he knew his cousin!

TRANSIT OF VENUS.

Great Event in the Scientific World—Grand Problems and Their Solution.

The next transit of Venus will occur on the 8th of December, 1874. It will be a grand event in science, and already the scientific world is on the move with reference to it. These transits are rare and important, occurring about eight years apart in June and December, and not again for generations. Kepler in 1604 announced that it would happen in 1761; but Young Horrocks, of Liverpool, better informed, fixed the event on the 4th of December, 1639, and he was right. It was then calculated that one must have taken place on the 6th of December, 1631, and another in June, 1726, and that the next would not occur till the 5th of June, 1761. But of all the transits, past and to come, the climax would be that of the 5th of June, 1769, when Venus passed across the disc of the sun very near the centre. The next one, but not visible in this country, will take place five years hence, on the 6th of December, 1874. Another will occur on the 8th of December, 1882, but not again till nearly five quarters of a century later, on the 7th of June, 2004. So far followed eight years after, on the 6th of June, 2012, to be repeated in December, 2117, and so on. In Ferguson's Astronomy, written about the middle of the last century, the earth's distance from the sun is given as 95,000,000 miles. The transit of 1761 gave a result of 95,000,000 miles. The same result was obtained by the transit of 1769. We are now dependent alone upon the transit of Venus. The planet the system has been adapted to Mars, and even the velocity of light has been made to bear on the problem. The result of modern investigation shows an error of 4,000,000 miles.

Transit stations have already been chosen; the most accurate instruments are being constructed, and arrangements for the outfit of expeditions have been commenced; it is nearly time for those designed for the Antarctic regions to commence their long journey. The English astronomers have selected their stations, and have petitioned Parliament for a grant of $25,000; the French Academy is vigorously at work, the German "Blues" are rear ously in the field, and the other European societies will contribute their share to the great objects. The wonderful agencies of the spectroscope and photograph as indicators of time will be brought into requisition, and four years remain to perfect the arrangements which are being made for the purpose.

The Music of the Chinese.

A San Francisco correspondent gives the following graphic description of an orchestra and opera troupe of seven or eight persons, at a Chinese gambling house in that city: The performance began at about eight o'clock in the evening. The instruments consist of a Chinese fiddle, banjo, and guitar, a steel harp that sounds like a bag-pipe, a large gong, drum and cymbals. Together with these small instruments, each performer alternates in the use of instruments. There are two principal singers, one a powerful looking fellow, with a voice like a kitten, another older and strongly built, with a voice like a cross between a sings like a tom cat. Occasionally the whole chorus of voices comes in, to the effect, with a concentrated grunt, which might be produced by a powerful blow on the stomach. The instrumental music is more varied than that produced by the same number of any American orchestra, and is considerably longer. The drummer, for instance, beats on three or four different drums, uses two different sets of sticks, and with every change produces a different sound. They keep rolling out the music all the time, and go through the entire performance with spirit. The stage is a kind of recess or hole in the wall, with a rail in front and low ceiling. The space is about five by six feet, and in the center is a stool, upon which a teapot is kept, from which the musicians refresh themselves. The place is visited by a number of Americans every evening.

PRINCE ARTHUR has sent to Minnie, General Sherman's daughter, a gold medallion bearing his mother's and his own profiles; also a delicate note, that it was a token of appreciation for the General's hospitality and a "tribute to the beauty of American women, of which she was so striking an exponent." Now, did she kiss him for his mother?

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, February 18, 1870.

The bill for the redistribution of the currency in order to increase its volume in the Western States meets with little favor on account of its impracticability. The idea of securing a larger volume of currency in the West by merely changing the institutions that theoretically issue, and theoretically redeem, the present irredeemable bank circulation, is as delusive as it would be to talk about a redistribution of the greenbacks. As far as circulating in one part of the country more than another is concerned, there is not a particle of difference between the National Bank notes and the greenbacks. As long as there is no practical redemption for National Bank notes, the centre of issue for them is really at the National Capital, and not at the Banks, because under the present state of things the only paying basis for the issue of National Bank, in case of its failure, is at Washington. In the present condition of things, National Banks have no more to do with their circulation after having once issued it, than they have with the greenbacks. Both kinds of currency circulate with equal freedom in all parts of the country, the one as irredeemable and homeless as the other. The nominal home of about one-third of the National Bank circulation is in New England, but it does not necessarily follow that one-third of the bank circulation is confined to New England from that circumstance. The fact is that as long as there is no redemption for bank notes, they are just as much a government currency as greenbacks, and their circulation in any part of the country tends to the same laws. The natural tendency of such currency is to concentrate where there is the largest proportion of capital. Just as the case is now in the Eastern cities, and, unless there was some system of redemption for bank notes that would call them home for redemption at the bank counters, Congress might feel a sway the next dozen years in "readjusting," and would no more make the currency stay in the West than it can make Water run up hill.

—The *bear* influence is still felt in the Government bond market in the operations of the speculators and dealers only. The investment holders of bonds on private account, as well as numerous corporations, are not at all affected by these efforts to bear the market, but hold firmly to what they believe to be the most favorable security for the worst of times and for all time. There are many ephemeral and changing investments in railroad and other security that offer great temptations in the present revenue to be derived from them, but which are too uncertain in the future. It is wonderful how fitful the great mass of capital is, which would securities solely for investments stick to Government bonds and mortgages on real estate, with some limited diversion towards State and city securities.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close
U. S. Bonds '81	117¾	117¾	117¾
U. S. Bonds '62	115¼	115¼	115¼
U. S. Bonds '64	114	114	114
U. S. Bonds '65	114¼	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds, new	113¼	113¼	113¼
U. S. Bonds '67	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds '68	113¼	113¼	113¼
10-40's	112¾	112¾	112¾
Gold	119¾	119¾	119¾

The features of the New York stock market are much the same as noticed by the *Herald* of yesterday, which represents the market as buoyant and active. The exceptions were Reading, which declined 97¾ and rested to 98¾; the fall having been too rapid for those memi ers of the clique who had not put out a line of short sales. The other exceptions were the Western railways, which were heavy under decreased earnings, Chicago and Northwestern showing a falling off of $11,913 for the second week in February as compared with the corresponding period of 1869. The common stock of the road just mentioned declined 2½ to 91¾, and the preferred 2½ to 96¾. Lake Shore receded to 89. As the present campaign is universally regarded to be a "bull" one, it indicates the caution begotten of last September's panic, when the public broke a disc riminations against lines whose earnings are decreasing while their directors are overlooking a large amount of money to declare dividends. The latest movement is in Erie and the Vanderbilt securities. The latter were the features of earlier transactions, and were advanced about 1¼ per cent. for the central stock and scrip, and about 1½ per cent. for Harlem. The upward turn in Erie was quite sharp, on the report that the trustees of the English shareholders had arrived, and that a bill was before the Legislature to repeal the Perpetual Directors' bill of last year. It so frightened the "shorts" that in order to cover of them paid as high as 29¾ for the stock. The advance brought out free sellers, and the price eventually declined to 29¼ @ 29½.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

	10	10:30	11	12:35	1:30	4:00
February 18, 1870.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
New York Central	197¾	197¾	197¾	197¾	197¾	
Erie	29¼	29	29¼	29¼	29¼	
Harlem	128	128	128	128	128	
Reading	98¾	98¾	97	98¾	97¾	
Michigan Central	134	134		134	134	
Michigan Southern	88	88	88¼	88¼	88¼	
Illinois Centra						
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	101¾	101¾	101½	101¾	101¾	
Chicago and Northwestern	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	
Do preferred	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	
Cash balances	123	123	123	123	123	
St. Paul			63¾		63¾	
St. Paul preferred			82		82	
Toledo and Wabash	47	47	47	47	47	
Ohio and Mississippi	30	30	30	30	30	
Fort Wayne	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	
Chicago and Alton						
Ohio and Mississippi	31			31¼	31¼	
Western Union Telegraph	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	
Adams Express	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	
Wells, Fargo & Co	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	
American M. U. Ex	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	
United States Express	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	
Merchants' Union Express	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	
Gold						

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Thurs.	Fri.	Adv	Dec.
N. Y. Central	197¾	197¾		¼
Erie	29¾	29¼		½
Harlem	128	128		
Reading	97¾	98¾	¾	
Mich. Central	134	134		
Mich. Southern	88¼	88¼		
Illinois Central	143	142		1
Cleveland and Pitts.	101¾	101¾		
Chicago and North	73¾	72¾		¾
Do. preferred	96¾	97¾	1	
Rock Island	120	120		
St. Paul	60¾	60¾		
Do. preferred	79¾	79¾		
Tol. and Wabash	47¾	47		¾
Do. preferred	69¾	69¾		
Fort Wayne	91¾	91¾		
Chicago and Alton	110	110		
Ohio and Miss.	31	31		
Western U. Tel.	34¾	34¾		
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾		
Adams Express	59¾	59¾		
Wells, Farg & Co.	29¼	29¼		
American M. U. Ex.	37¼	37¼		
United States Ex.	54¾	54¾		
Merch. Un. Ex.	54¾	54¾		

—The *World* of Thursday says: The stock market opened active and strong, more especially in New York Central, the Northwest shares, St. Paul, Reading and Lake Shore. The heavy bears of Lake Shore, however, have sold a very large amount of stock during the last few days, and towards the close the stock was heavy and showed symptoms of a break, which they seem to be about to engineer for the purpose of buying back at lower prices the stock they have sold. Northwest shares closed a little off from the highest prices, and also the St. Paul shares. Illinois Central is stagnant, with quotations at 142¾ to 143. Reading was largely sold by the heavy bidders, and closed at 98¾ @ 99. New Jersey Central closed firm at 100 to 100¼. Pacific Mail was active, and all sorts of rumors are afloat in regard to the reduction of the capital stock to one-half its present amount. Prominent New York political men are said to have bought considerable amounts of the stock, and have formed a "ring" to protect it. It is necessary, in addition at Albany. Southern State securities were dull but firm in Louisiana, and heavy in Tennessee. The Tennessee bubble seems to be on the point of a collapse.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building,) dealer in Pittsburgh Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the street and New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, February 19, 1870. }

BUSINESS—The market yesterday came to a stand still, buyers and sellers being wide apart in their views. We did not learn of a single transaction for any delivery; it would be difficult to set figures at which a large lot could be disposed of.

CRUDE.

The quotations were as follows, being altogether nominal: February or spot, 13¾@13⅝c; sellers' option 14@14⅛c; buyers' option 14@14⅛c; all year 15½c.

REFINED.

We have not a sale to record. The market is entirely dull. The figures are as follows: Spot or February, 22c; March and April, 22½c; March to July, 23c; March to December, 23½c.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

ANTWERP, February 18.—Refined oil is quoted at 60f. 50c. per 88.

NEW YORK, February 18.—Closing—Petroleum market about a stand. Shippers note in the market owing in part to the light amount in freight room. Offerings of crude, in bulk, at 15¾@16c; refined bulk at 29c, with sales of a fine grade April to December of 1,000 bbls at 32c. Pittsburgh a delivery dull and market unchanged; figures for refined S. W., 29c.

PHILADELPHIA, February 18.—11:15 A. M.—Crude not offered. We note small sales at 21½c; refined at 29c. Dull and prices unchanged.

BOSTON—Dull with a liberal supply on hand. We quote regular sales at 22@22½c per gallon.

BATH—The market contains an abundant supply of bales, with sales making at a variety of prices according to condition, as there is a large quantity of damaged bay offering. Baled $11@$13 per ton; sales from wagon at $15 @$17 per load.

HOMINY—Market dull, with sales at $5 75@6 00 a barrel.

PEANUTS—Dull; sales of Tennessee at 8@8½c.

PEAS—Dull, with sales at $2 50 @ bushel.

POTATOES—The offerings for some days have been light. The demand, however, was limited, with sales of dressed chickens at 14@15c @ lb, turkeys 18@20c @ lb.

BACON—The market is quiet without any change worthy of notice. The market is well supplied with the various descriptions; buyers are not purchasing very large lots. The current sales are: Shoulders, plain, 13@13½c; sugar cured, 14@14½c; ribbed sides, 15½c; clear sides, 16½@17c; breakfast bacon, 18½c; sugar cured hams, 18½@18½c.

LARD—Sales or steamed in tierces, 16c; kettle, 17½c.

MESS PORK—Market dull at $22 @ bbl.

TALLOW—All the report sales of city rendered at 9½c; rough 6@6½c @ lb. Market inactive.

SUGAR—Dull and the supply exceeds the demand; sales of rye at $10 @ ton, and oats at $10 @ ton.

SEEDS—Are in fair demand, particularly clover seed, and holders firm at $6 50 @ cwt from store and $6 @6 25 on the street. Timothy is dull, but held at $4 50@5 00. Flax seed $2 10@2 15 @ bushel.

POTATOES—Dull and the market is overstocked; we can report sales from store at 50@55c @ bushel.

SALT—Market dull, with sales by the car load at $1 75 @ bbl.

FEATHERS—Market inactive, with sales from first hands at 55@60c and from store at 65@70c.

PROVISIONS—Firm and higher for all descriptions, but the demand is confined to mess pork and cured meats. Mess pork 26 higher closing at $16 87½ cash and for March; $17 for regular May and firm. No change of particular importance except Pepper 10@c per brl from 3c to 5c @ lb. Other prices and more quiet.

DRESSED HOGS—Firmer and more active at 12½@ 13c; scarce at 13c @ lb, closing on 5th.

CATTLE—Steady and moderately active for good grades at 5½@6c @ lb. Very little doing in medium and common.

HOGS—Active; prices a shade firmer at $ 30@3 60 for common $ 75@3 15 for fair to good; $ 20@3 90 for good to extra closing firm.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 119¾@119¾.

NEW YORK February 18—P. M.

MONEY

Easy at 6@6 per cent on call, prime discounts 6@8 @ cent.

STERLING

Steady at 108¾@109.

GOLD.

The market was a scene of animation this afternoon with transactions alternately at 119 and 119¾; there was an exceptional transaction at 119¾. The bear clique is still very heavy, and purchases will be made to day in their interest. At 119¾ there seemed to be large orders to buy and sell, and it was at that time opened at 119; closed at 119¾@119¾. Carrying rates 6%@5 @ cent. Clearances $17,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Strong. Coupons '81 117⅝@118; do '62 115@115⅝; do '64 114@114¾; do '65 114¼@114½; do new 113@113¾; do '67 113¾@113½; do '68, 113¼@113¾; 10-40s 112½@112¾; Currency 6s 119½@119¾.

STATE BONDS

Dull. Missouris 90¾; old Tennessees 56; new 49½; old Virginia 62¾; new 61; North Carolinas 45¾; new 29¾. Louisiana levees 56.

STOCK MARKET.

Canton 37½; Cumberland Coal 25½; Western Union Telegraph 34¾; Quicksilver 19¾; Mariposa 10¾; do preferred 20; Pacific Mail 42¾@42⅝; Wells Fargo 29; American 57½; United States 54; Pacific Mail, Atlantic and Pacific 12; do preferred 24; Harlem 126; do preferred 135; Hudson 129; Reading 98¾@99; Michigan Central 134; Lake Shore 87¾; Illinois Central 142; Pittsburgh 101¾; Northwestern 73¾; do preferred 96¾; Rock Island 119¾; North Pacific 63; do preferred 79¾; Wabash 47¾; do preferred 70; Fort Wayne 91¾; Ohio and Mississippi 30¾; do preferred 60; Chicago and Alton 110; do preferred 116; Ohio and Mississippi Consolidated 31; Cleveland and Pittsburgh 101¾; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 74; St. Joseph 104; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central 76; Central 20½; Marietta 32 preferred 84.

Sub-Treasury balances: Coin $91,502,592; currency, $8,248,985; general balance, $85,641,911.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, February 18, 1870.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Par.

FLOUR—Dull; demand almost exclusively for low and medium grades; sales at $4 00@4 40 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Demand mainly speculative; 87c for No. 1, and 83½@84c for No. 2, closing at 84½c; options; sales were 83,000 seller March. After Change the market was steady at 84½c cash and seller March, 81¾ seller March.

CORN—Very dull at 69@69½c for No. 2, closing at 69@69¼c; optional sales were 60,000 seller February, 69½@69¾c seller March. There was scarcely any demand, but held at 69½@69¾c.

OATS—Dull, nothing done except in a speculative way at 38¾@38¾c for No. 2 cash; 38¾@38¾c, seller 30 days; 39c seller March; 41¼@41½c seller April. Receipts of single trains, Atlantic & Pac., Pacific & Mail, 16 cars; Augusta & Knoxville, 2; New York Mills, 22; Wamsutta, 2; Louisville, 1; Fort Wayne Air Line, 1; Lake Shore, 1; mixed brown double 12c; Amoskeag B L Denims 30c; Otis A and A 25c; Workingmans 22c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, February 18.—Flour dull and heavy; in favor of buyers for round lots. Buckwheat flour quiet and held at $2 00@2 25 per 100 pounds and nominally unchanged. Wheat dull and lower. No red winter offered. No 2 do at $1 06. Corn dull and heavy; new shelled 76c. Oats dull and nominal. Rye firm at 85c. Barley quiet and steady at $1 40@1 45 for Canada. Petroleum—market quiet; refined held at 26c; prime lights at 25c; white standard 28c; annual at 30c; for crude bids at 22c; crude dull at $9 70 @ bbl.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 18.—Flour quiet and steady; unchanged; superfine $4 37½@4 50. Wheat dull and unchanged; choice Pennsylvania white $1 65. Rye steady at $1. Corn in fair demand, yellow unchanged, white 80c. Oats unchanged. Petroleum steady crude 21c; refined 29@29½c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky dull at 96c@$1.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, February 18.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat steady. Pennsylvania $1 25@1 27. Maryland $1 25@1 30. Corn dull, white 70@75c, yellow 70@72c. Oats steady at 52@55c. Rye dull at 90@95c. Provisions firmer but prices unchanged. Whisky in good demand at 95@$1 00.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, February 18.—Cotton steady and nominal at 25½@26c; receipts 1,573 bales; exports 1,632 bales; week's receipts 10,961 bales; week's exports 10,959 bales; stock 28,067 bales. Flour firm; superfine $5 00@5 25. Corn 90@92c. Oats 68@70c. Hay $25 00. Bran $24 00. Corn 90@92c. Oats 68@70c. Hay $25 00. Bran $24 00. Pork $28 75. Lard 16@17½c. Bulk shoulders 13c; sides 15¼c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, February 18.—Wheat firm with a fair demand; extra white $1 23@1 26. No 1 do 1 14½. Oats, State 45c; western 43c. Barley $1 50 per cental. Corn and rye steady at 90 @ 95. Dressed hogs $10 25@10 75.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, February 18.—Flour nominal. Wheat dull at 86½c for No. 2 spring. Oats nominal; corn quiet at 66c for new. Rye nominal. Dressed hogs firmer at $10 50@10 75.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, February 18.—Flour quiet. Wheat dull and unchanged; amber $1 20. No 1 red $1 13. Corn 57c for new. No 2 do. Clover seed $6 12½.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, February 18.—Cotton market dull; low middling 25½@25¾c; good ordinary 24½c. Stock of sales.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Ironton, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

IRONTON, O., February 18, 1870.

Boats passed down to-day: Fleetwood, 3 P. M.; 4 P. M. Passed up: Ohio No 4 at 2 P. M. River rising. Heavy rains until midnight, when snow began falling, and at noon to-day there were eight inches; weather clear and cold. H.

Brownsville.

Special to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, February 18, 1870.

River stationary, with ten feet of water in the channel. Snowing; thermometer 23° at 4 P. M. C.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, Pa., February 18, 1870.

River rising fast, with fifty inches water in the channel. Weather stormy; thermometer 29° at 6 P. M. F.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, February 18, 1870.

River falling with six feet of water in the channel. Weather snowing; thermometer 28° at 4 P. M. C.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

GREENSBORO, Pa., February 18, 1870.

River stationary, with six feet six inches of water in the channel. Weather snowing; thermometer 23° at 4 P. M. F.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Arrived.

Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Argosy	Lisle	Cincinnati.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Hector	Boucher	Geneva.
Belle	Smith	Wheeling.

OIL CITY—Four feet, and rising fast.

MONONGAHELA—Eleven feet, rising.

The marks last evening indicated eleven feet, and both rivers rising. The weather during the day was stormy, making it decidedly unpleasant to transact business on the landing. If the present snow should go off with rain or warm weather it will make a big river.

The packet R. C. Gray will follow the Glendale to St. Louis.

CAPT. JOHN K. MOODY, formly of Pittsburgh, died at Memphis on Tuesday.

THE steamers Carry V. Kountz and Messenger left New Orleans for the Ohio on Wednesday.

THE fine packet Argosy, Captain List, brought up a fine trip. She will load for Cincinnati and Louisville, and have dispatch.

THE MONONGAHELA SLACKWATER.—The packets for Brownsville and Geneva leave the wharf-boat foot of Smithfield street, daily, at 4 P. M. and 5 P. M.

PEARL'S WAGERS.—St. Louis pilots deny that they ask an advance of wages over those paid for the past two years. They say that No. 1 pilots have had $1,000 per month, and the owners of boats are not willing to pay more than $650 per month without going broke.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The favorite packet Glasgow, Captain A. Robinson, takes her departure from this port for Memphis and New Orleans. This boat will positively go through. Passengers and shippers can rely on this. Call early and secure a state-room.

THE regular St. Louis and Pittsburgh packet Gilmore Lee, Captain Sailor, sails at 4 P. M. this afternoon for Evansville, Cairo, St. Louis and Missouri River points. This boat is noted for speed, superior accommodations and attentive officers. The first clerk is Captain James Mellon, one of the most favorably known officers on the river. Don't forget the Glendale.

FOR NEW ORLEANS AND SOUTH.—The splendid packet Glasgow, Captain Andrew Robinson, is announced for Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans. This boat is one of the finest, and superior accommodations and careful and gentlemanly officers. Captain Robinson does not know about steamboating is not worth learning. The first clerk is one Jovial friend Henderson, who will be found in the office. Any business entrusted to the Glasgow will be promptly attended to.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Republican* says: The long contested case of the Illinois vs. Ericsson was consummated yesterday by Capt. S. Ericsson and Mr. Wm. McPherson selling the entire steamer to Messrs. Stilwell, Powell & Co., of New York. Messrs. Carter & Conn, and Theo. Lavelle, for Ericsson. The Monarch is one of our largest steamers, and the gentlemen have done well in purchasing her. Capt. Sam. Thompson noted as an experienced and attentive officer commander, has been assigned charge of this fine steamer. She leaves to-morrow for New Orleans.

THE following circumstances are related to us: A sugar broker of New Orleans made out bills of lading falsely representing that he had shipped thirty-seven hogsheads of sugar to Lewis & Nathan, of St. Louis; presented them, certified by himself as correct, to the agent of the Bellville packet, Signet, and received from him a draft for the amount. The boat, drove on Drift Island, Nausau & Co., for some cause, deserted with the money and the goods found. Such is a story related to us. Now, the captain of the Signet is not the man to trifle. "Who is to lose the money?" We don't suppose that L. N. & Co. intend to remain long the victims.

MEMPHIS, February 15.—The *Avalanche* says: Mr. H. Brown and Mr. Gilbert, of Bolivar, decatur, of Pittsburgh, are in the city on an inspecting tour along the Mississippi. The Fleetwood Tinder, *en route* from Evansville for New Orleans, is aground below Ashport—a quarter of a mile out of the channel, and will not be got off until March 1. She has a full cargo of miscellaneous and grain, and lies in a bad position. Will go to her assistance. The Ohio No. 4 passed by this morning, bound down. Saw the Ohio No. 3 alongside of her transferring freight and working to get her off. Her cargo arrived in this city yesterday, and entered protest here on her cargo.

A St. Louis exchange, of recent date says: Captain Lowery, a well known coal operator of Pittsburgh, is in the city, and earnestly desires us to make the following statement: "Three months ago he saw the boilers of the Maggie Hall, then on the stocks, condemned perfect and "A No. 1." When she left Pittsburgh the rotten sheets were left in, and the boat, as built, "Were it not so," Captain Lowry perceives, "many risks," in the event of the Government as Rees is known to be, would have permitted four months of his family to have gone on the bank of the river. We can endorse on the Maggie Hays. Captain Rees owns eight or ten packets, and should there is no insurance; he never insures.

IMPORTS BY RAIL.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.—P. R. R. Lessee.

W Marcher 4 cs eggs, 2 bales rags, 1 box handles, Vale, Greer & Co; 2 pkgs Thaler & Co; 1 pkg Hamilton, Means & Co; 1 pkg mdse Hamilton, Means & Co; 1 pkg mdse Kirkpatrick & Co; 1 pkg mdse W H Patterson; 7 bxs butter Hitchcock, Lowry & Co; 1 case J Hammett & son; 2 pkgs hides W M Smith & co; 2 pkgs mdse Dowlin & Hall; 1 pkg mdse Smith & co; 3 do lanterns B L Fahnestock & co; 10 bxs cheese, 1 bbl apples A M Byers & co; 1 bdl rags J T Gray & co; to land, 80 lf bds do. Baled & T 11,000 pounds hay Wm Thaw; 1 pkg mdse Hussey, Wells & Co; 1 car lime Steel, Watt, Lang & co; 100 tons flour Fahnestock & Hill; 1 car hay Wm Thaw; 1 pkg mdse Lang & Co; 1 pkg do Reis & Co; 1 pkg do Bickham & Co; 1 pkg do Hamilton & Means; 1 pkg do Hamilton & Means; 1 pkg do Hamilton & Means

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

Ayres, M. J., Pulaski, Pa. 3
Baker, Emma, Rock Point, Pa. 3
Hunt, Wm., Uniontown, Pa. 6
Johnston, Albert, Mercer, Pa. 3
Linn, James, Washington, Pa. 3
Lonsdorf, John, Etwaysville, Pa. 3
O'Pannell, Dennis, Kittanning, Pa. 3

BAD PUNS.—A society has been organized in this city for the preservation of bad puns.

THE SNOW PLOW.—The snow plow of the Citizens' Passenger Railway, was at work on Penn avenue, yesterday, and kept the track in good order.

INQUEST HELD.—Coroner Clawson yesterday morning held an inquest on the remains of an infant named John Kampston, son of Margaret Kampston, of the Ninth ward. Verdict of death from natural causes was rendered.

Homeopathic Vermifuge
Sold at the Drug Stores. TUWS

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—The Duquesne Grays will turn out on parade on Tuesday, February 22d—Washington's Birthday. The members are notified to meet every evening at the Armory, on Fourth, for drill.

ORNAMENTAL window caps, sills and brackets can be obtained of S. L. Vera, foot of Fourteenth street, opposite Shoenberger's blast furnace, Pittsburgh, for a third of the cost of either wood or stone.

MEETING OF THE GAS COMMITTEE.—The Gas Committee of Councils met last evening at the office of the Company, and considered a number of petitions for gas lamps. Twenty-five new lamp posts were ordered to be erected in various parts of the city.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.—In accordance with the decline in prices of groceries and provisions, I have determined to be up with the times, and have therefore made a very liberal reduction in prices. Wm. Warden, National House, Marietta, Ohio. TTSS

THE DUTIES OF MAGISTRATES.—One of the Aldermen of this city has just drawn up an act extending the jurisdiction of magistrates in this city, so as to give them authority to dispose of the costs in trivial cases, which may be dismissed by them. It will be submitted to the present Legislature.

THE BRICKLAYER is the special subject of a lecture, to-morrow evening, by Rev. Alexander Clark, in the First Methodist Church, Fifth avenue. The attendance upon these discourses is mechanics and workingmen is very large. The subjects, as presented, are full of analogies and practical applications.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.—W. R. Lowe, Smithfield street, and H. Smith, Wylie street, tailors, have been awarded the contract for making the police uniforms at the price of $16—they to furnish the cloth, trimmings, linen lining and cloth and buttons. The uniforms will cost about $24.

WHY GO EAST for the treatment of cataract, strabismus, pterygium, lachrymal-fistula, ptosis, staphyloma, glaucoma, granulated ophthalmia, or any affection of the eye or ear? Are there such things as home skill and success? Dr. Sterrett, of 277 Penn avenue, exclusively confines his practice to the operations and treatment of all such cases.

THE POLICE ON BUTLER STREET.—In the Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth wards, there are at present two policemen to the ward. In the day time there are three policemen between All Saints' Chapel, near the terminus of Penn avenue and the Sharpsburg bridge—a distance of four miles. In case of a serious disturbance, reinforcements are sent for by the police telegraph.

WASHINGTON INFANTRY—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—An election for commissioned officers of the Washington Infantry was held in Spiane's Building last evening, with the following result: Captain, Thos. A. Rowley; First Lieutenant, D. Morris; Second Lieutenant, Wm. Culp; Orderly Sergeant, J. D. McFarland. The company have now eighty-one active and honorary members at present and at every meeting new members are added.

THE PATENT SNOW PLOW.—The patent snow plow in use on several of the passenger railways of Pittsburgh was invented by a citizen of Manchester, now Allegheny. It requires eight horses to pull it, but it almost effectually cleans the tracks the horses are terribly taxed and several of the Birmingham Railway Company's cars got out yesterday while drawing the plow. In the east the plow is operated by steam.

Homeopathic Vermifuge
Sold at the Drug Stores. TUWS

THE NEW OPERA HOUSE PROJECT.—Now that snow-storms, prophecy and riddle have, it is hoped, had their day, we will undertake to assure the public, which wishes to know only the truth, that Mr. Coleman is rapidly perfecting that there is every probability the work will be commenced early in April, and by next fall Pittsburgh will have a complete an establishment as the country affords. More than this few will care to know—and this much we think all may regard as nearly certain, as most of things fully interested, already as far provided for as it is possible to do it.

HEALTH REPORT.—J. Guy McCandless, Physician of the Board of Health, reports 23 deaths in the city during the week ending February 19th, of which four were of children. The diseases are stated as follows: Catarrhal fever 1; typhoid fever 1; concussion of brain 1, consumption 6; tetanus 1; scarlet fever 3; pertussis 2; premature birth 1; pyæmia 1; chronic bronchitis 1; diarrhœa 1; pneumonia 1, dipsomania 1, disease of digestion 1; still-born 1. Under 1 year 8; from 1 to 2, 4; from 2 to 5, 2; from 5 to 10, 2; from 10 to 15, 1; from 40 to 50, 3; from 50 to 60, 1; from 60 to 70, 1; from 70 to 80, 2. Males 11; females 12; whites 23, coloured none.

THE SNOW STORM.—The storm which began Thursday night and lasted, changed to snow Friday morning, and snow continued to fall in moderate quantities during the entire day. There was tolerably good sleighing in the streets yesterday and last night, but in the country the roads are too rough for sledding. The indications are favorable for a "cold snap," and those who would begin to lose faith in the "ground hog" sign, will have their confidence renewed. If the snow falls low enough to secure to us a crop of ice, there will be great rejoicing, as the most anxious have begun to fear that our supplies of this important article will be extremely limited during the coming summer.

The Danger of Sleeping on Coke Ovens.

A man named John Duncan was found about nine o'clock last evening asleep at the coke ovens, in Pipetown, a short distance above the rolling mill, and was so close to the flames that his clothing had been set on fire, and he had been badly burned about the arms and body. The parties who found him brought him to the rolling mill where a workman took charge of him and took him to the lock-up. Captain Reed sent for Dr. Murdoch, who dressed the burns, after which the man was removed to the Homeopathic Hospital on Second street. In cold weather a great many poor people, without places to sleep, are in the habit of frequenting these coke ovens, and they are dangerous places to sleep at by night.

The Johnston Forgery Case—Two More Informations.

Ex-Mayor Blackmore yesterday appeared before his Honor Mayor Brush and lodged an information for forgery against James Johnston, the man brought from Montana a few days since by Chief Hague. Mr. Blackmore states that he indorsed a note for $1,500 purporting to have been drawn by D. Gilmore and Robert Johnston, and the note being pronounced a forgery he had to pay it. Subsequently he ascertained that Johnston had forged it, hence the suit.

James McMunnigle, a policeman on Mayor Brush's force, also made information against Johnston for false pretense, alleging that he forged the name of Robert Jonnson to a note payable to James Hastings for $700, and which afterwards came into the possession of McKinney. The note was drawn on James Hastings. Warrants were served on the prisoner, and additional commitments lodged against him. He is to have a hearing on Tuesday.

Homeopathic Vermifuge
Sold at the Drug Stores. TUWS

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record before Recorder Thomas H. Hunter, February 18, 1870:

Thos. Jamison to George Kuhlman: November 30, 1869; 20 acres in Scott township.....$7,.99
A. & J. McDonald to James McDonald: September 18, 1869; 28 by 137 feet in Twentieth ward.....$80
Andrew Craigsend to S. P. & J. N. Large; October 19, 1869; 129 by 240 feet on Second street, Elizabeth township.....$1,000
Eliza V. Diller to John Anderson: February 8, 1870; tract of land in in Twenty-second ward.....$1,261
Andrew Alexander to James Jones: October 29, 1869; 4 acres 102 perches in Greenoak, Elizabeth township.....$1,.39
Peter Snur to Henry Wilhelm: January 4, 1870; 182 by 187 feet on Rural avenue, Nineteenth ward.....$2,500
P. Geistein to John Katchthaler; January 28, 1870; lot 376 in Warner and Palmer's plan of Allegheny.....$4,500
Edmund Yard to Wm. H. Cassiday: October 5, 1869; about 3½ acres in Pitt township.....$3,000
Sheriff Fleming to Fred. Altwater; February 8, 1870; 19 by 104 feet on Third street, Allegheny.....$2,000
Wm. Kroemer to Fred. Kroemer; February 14, 1870; 73 by 76 feet on Cherry alley, Allentown, Lower St. Clair township.....$600
Wm. M. Brogan to James M'Chesney; February 8, 1870; 68 feet 5½ inches by 3 feet 5½ inches in Twentieth ward.....$100
John Edwards to Margaret Jane Maguire; October 28, 1864; 25 by 100 feet on Birmingham and Elizabethtown pike, Lower St. Clair township.....$300
L. Jimmem's Executors to Louis Kuhnelsem and Jacob Schwarm; October 21, 1863; 20 by 78 feet on Center street, Birmingham.....$550

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

In the case of Stern & Stein vs. The Owners of the Steamer "Urilda," reported yesterday, the jury found for the plaintiffs the sum of $868 82.

Kennedy and others vs. Dithridge. Action on a covenant to recover the value of forty-six shares of stock in the Fort Pitt Lumber Company. James Kennedy, J. Grier Sproul and Henry C. Watson, sold to defendant two tracts of land in Venango county, for which, in addition to the payment of a sum of money, the defendant agreed to give the plaintiffs ninety shares of stock in said company, upon plaintiffs making to him a good and sufficient deed for said lands. There was some difficulty about the deed, and in the meantime Mr. Sproul assigned his interest in the stock of the company—namely, thirty-nine shares—and this action was brought to recover said sum, and also the amount due Watson. The defense was that the plaintiffs had not performed their part of the contract, that Dithridge was compelled to perfect the title at considerable cost. On trial.

In the Quarter Sessions room Judge Collier took up the case of Jenkins vs. McClarran, partnbire of the Pittsburgh and Monongahela Coal Company—being an execution attachment. Jury out.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The case of Duff vs. Wilson, before reported, occupied the Court during the whole of yesterday, and was not concluded at adjournment.

The Judge discharged the jurors until Wednesday morning next, Tuesday being Washington's birth day and a legal holiday. The Court will meet to-day as usual. On Monday the argument list will be taken up.

THE COUNTY HOME.

The Receipts and Expenditures for 1869 Cost of Insane Patients, etc.

R. H. Davis, Esq., President of the County Home, has handed us a copy of the receipts and expenditures of the institution for the year 1869. The report shows the following:

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand January 1, 1869	$2,547 56
Interest from banks	448 15
From liquor fines	450 13
Products, etc., sold	2,142 64
From all other sources	2,445 19
Warrants drawn on County Treasurer	23,547 25
Total	$32,060 25

EXPENDITURES.

For subsistence, and all expenses of the Home and Farm	$14,142 32
Outdoor relief	4,099 71
Patients at West Pennsylvania Hospital	8,318 50
Permanent improvements	942 51
Other institutions and districts	683 97
Invested indenture fund	60 00
Collected for sundry persons	1,020 00
Fees, fares and outdoor expenses	158 66
Wheat for 1870	520 00
Insurance	344 45
Unexpended balance	1,021 30
	$32,060 25

INMATES.

Inmates, January 1, 1869	184
Admitted during the year	246
Born in the Home	9
Total	439
Discharged during the year	224
Died in the Home	25
Total	249

Number remaining December 31, 1869, 190.

Of the above there were—

Adult males	98
Adult females	46
Boys	31
Girls	15
Total	190

Average number during the year, 174.

The annual average cost of each inmate was $82 71. Weekly average cost of each inmate, $1 59. This is the actual money cost, without adding anything for the market value of the productions of the farm.

THE INSANE.

The Directors say: Our average number of insane kept at the Western Pennsylvania Hospital at Dixmont, for the year, has been 31, besides an average of 19 committed by the Court of Quarter Sessions, charged by the Hospital to the County Commissioners.

The Directors also account to the Hospital, and then collect the same from the County Home. We paid the Hospital altogether.....$8,318 50
Our own bills amounted to.....$1,092 72
And the Commissioners account to.....3,325 78
.....$3,318 50

Including those first charged to County Commissioners, and by them to the "Home," the average number we paid for is 50.

We account the actual cost of two of our insane patients $474 66. Part of this was due previous to 1869.

It will be noticed that the sum paid for the maintenance of our insane is very large. The prospect is that the year 1870 will cost more, as this terrible malady seems to be largely on the increase. And as we keep all our insane at the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, they of duties do not have the lawful custody to take interest, but to credit it to the right account.

Second, We have not been able, and the people demand just such a bill as I offered. Now I came to Harrisburg, I waited until the 25th of January, expecting Mr. Anderson, the great economist, and friend of getting interest on the money of the county, would certainly be on hand to make lawful provision for all that gave him such a majority last summer. I was ready at my post to stand by my friends, but Mr. Anderson was silent, instead of all flowing into the coffers of the bank, could, at least a *part of it*, flow back into the Loan Fund to the credit of the *people*. But he did not come, nor did he come to-day, at the close of my I offered the bill, and that fact was telegraphed to and published at once in all our papers, and no *objection* came here, not Mr. Anderson, nor even a letter; and so I let it lie over for *eight days*, and not a word but *strong* approval came, and it was passed in the Senate unanimously. About a week after it passed the first sign of opposition in the shape of letters and numbers on a red ground, and a handsome edge.

NUMBERED.—The fire companies have been numbered as follows: Hope, No. 1; General Grant, No. 2; Friendship, No. 3; Good Will, No. 4; Good Will, No. 5; Columbia, No. 6. Various reasons operated to prevent the numbering of the companies in the order of their respective organizations.

ENTERPRISING.—We have heard it intimated that the members of the press in Allegheny, have thinking of organizing a social press club. The report reaches us from a quarter entirely reliable. If the project contemplated is carried out, we predict for it, from the financial advantage will accrue to the South Side by accommodations which the old city than from the formation of the boroughs into a separate municipality, we have no faith in the South Side city. If may serve the ends of a designing few, but will be of no benefit to the citizens generally.

IRON WINDOW CAPS AND SILLS—Ornamental and plain; all styles, S. L. Vera, foot of Fourteenth street, Pittsburgh.

Homeopathic Vermifuge
Sold at the Drug Stores. TUWS

SALOON ENTERED—P. Featherstone's saloon, on Lacock street, was entered by some rogues at an hour unknown Thursday night. The would-be thieves employed a crowbar to open the door and effected an entrance, but were then fallen to find anything of value. A member of the night police passing by, noticed the open door open, when the proprietor was first apprised of the occurrence. The rogues left their tools behind them.

IN BLACK AND WHITE.—The Mayor has distributed to each member of the police force a printed copy of the rules and regulations governing the body. Hereafter no member of the force can plead ignorance of the rules required of him. Among the rules is one prohibiting members of the force from smoking cigars while on duty. Nothing looks worse than a cigar in a policeman's mouth, while on duty, on the officer's beat, and the order in this is a good one, and one we hope to see enforced.

SEVERE FALL.—A Mr. Siegmund, residing on the corner of East street and North avenue, met with a serious accident the other night, in stepping into the cellar way of his house. owing to the fact that he was near-sighted, he failed to observe the distance from the doorway to the pavement. The consequence was that he stumbled upon the steps, turning them over and falling upon them in such a manner as to break his left leg. Dr. Kiskadden was summoned immediately, and Mr. Siegmund at last accounts was doing as well as could be expected.

Homeopathic Vermifuge
Sold at the Drug Stores. TUWS

IRON window caps and sills are handsomer, more durable, lighter, cheaper and every way preferable to stone. S. L. Vera.

Homeopathic Vermifuge
Sold at the Drug Stores. TUWS

Police Intelligence.

[Before Mayor Callow, of Allegheny.]

The Mayor had a number of cases before him yesterday morning. Four well knewn vagrants were committed to Claremont thirty days; two women were committed to jail thirty days, one individual paid his fine, and another was discharged.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO ORGANIZE.—The new Council of Birmingham will organize on the first Tuesday evening in March.

NOT IN OPERATION.—Keeling's coal railroad, on Railroad street, East Birmingham, was not in operation yesterday, on account of the heavy snow.

THAT COCK PIT.—The "cock pit" in East Birmingham, referred to a few days ago in the COMMERCIAL, is still in full blast. Steps should be taken by the authorities to squelch it.

FLOURISHING CONDITION.—The Farmers and Mechanics Bank, of East Birmingham, managed by some of the best citizens of the South Side boroughs, is in a very flourishing condition.

TO BE TAXED.—The Southside milkmen should be on their guard, for Assessor and Collectors of Water Rents intend hereafter to tax them heavily for the water drawn from the hydrants to replenish their milk cans.

THE CENTRAL SCHOOL BOARD

The Bill Relative to Unexpended School Fund Balances—Mr. Howard's Reply to Mr. Anderson.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In your paper of to-day I find a letter from George H. Anderson, who has in some way got an idea into his head that I have "insulted" him as a member of the High School Board. If I have, it is certainly a very serious offense and must be righted. No one should insult a man of his very high standing without meeting condign punishment.

But he undertakes to make the public believe that the Central Board were also insulted. He speaks too strong here, for I happen to have it in good plain hand-writing, that all the members do not feel as badly "insulted" as Mr. Anderson—in fact, do not feel insulted at all. Now, Mr. Editor, allow me to say that *I do not* represent the High School Board nor any other, but believe I do the people of Allegheny county; and on the *point* that seems to have so terribly disturbed Mr. Anderson's feelings, I am under an impression (erroneous perhaps) that I am properly representing the *people*—the tax-payers of the city of Pittsburgh, who raise that little fund that Mr. Anderson has raised such a storm about. Some one will suggest that he has some motive in this. All this dust is not kicked up for nothing; there is something under the wood pile.

I desire before going further, to say to all the gentlemen composing that Board that I had not the slightest idea of giving offense to any member of that body, nearly all of whom I personally know and highly respect, and I have no other than the most kindly feelings for them—even for Mr. Anderson—mad as he appears to be just now. I say to him, *positively* I did not intend to insult him, or disturb his amiable temper or feelings in any way. Now this ought to be satisfactory to him, and I trust will be. Some how or other he has managed to make himself the special champion of our public schools, while kicking at the bill I offered, and introduced to-day, and the public press of the city; but I cannot see exactly how the bill which *compels* Mr. Anderson and "the like" to get as much interest on all "unexpended balances" of the school money as possible, to be *credited* to the school *fund*, gives him a fair chance to "strike out" as he says he will do in case I do not. *Admitting